

A. Miall
18 Bouverie Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 870.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 1d.
STAMPED 6d.

BICENTENARY LECTURES.

The following LECTURES will be delivered in TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD, by the Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES, Minister of the Chapel:—

On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

Commence at Eight o'clock. Admittance free.

- Wednesday, July 2.—Wickliffe and his Times.
" " 9.—Henry VIII. and the Reformation.
" " 16.—Elizabeth and the First Dissenters.
" " 23.—Cromwell and his Times.
" " 30.—Charles II. and the Act of Uniformity.
" Aug. 6.—Roger Williams.

On SUNDAY EVENINGS.

Divine Service commences at half-past Six o'clock.

- Sunday, Aug. 10.—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.
" " 17.—Peter and the other Apostles.
" " 24.—The Two Thousand.
" " 31.—Their Successors.

BICENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

The Members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Guildford, have resolved to celebrate the Bicentenary Year by the ERECTION of a NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Their present edifice, owing to its situation and construction, is repulsive, besides being inadequate. A large number of regular hearers have only benches for their accommodation. Pews and sittings are wanted that cannot be supplied. The increase of attendance, of late, has been large, and the prospect of further success is highly encouraging. An excellent freehold site has been purchased at a cost of 600*l*. The estimate of the New Chapel is 2,500*l*.; the alteration of the present Chapel for a Sunday-school and Lecture-hall, requires 150*l*.; making a total of 2,650*l*. Towards this sum the church and congregation have promised 1,400*l*.; Joshua Wilson, Esq., 100*l*.; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 100*l*.; S. Morley, Esq., 100*l*.; J. Onslow, Esq., M.P., 25*l*.; J. T. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., 10*l*. 10*s*.; B. Scott, Esq., 10*l*.; W. Hazell, Esq., Farnham, 25*l*.

As Guildford is a well-known resort of visitors during the summer—rapidly increasing in population—an admirable centre of missionary influence to surrounding villages—and, as it is a well-ascertained fact that many respectable families have refused to settle in the town, or identify themselves with Dissenters, solely on account of the lack of a decent place of worship—a new Congregational Chapel, worthy of the Independent Denomination, it is submitted, is not one of the least worthy memorials of our Bicentenary Jubilee.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. T. James, Rev. Newman Hall, London; Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking; Rev. E. Lord, Esherham; and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. J. Fernandez and S. Lacey, Secretaries; by D. Williamson and F. Apted, Joint Treasurers; or by the Rev. J. Hart, pastor of the church.

PADDINGTON CHAPEL, MARYLEBONE ROAD.

The RECOGNITION SERVICE of the Rev. HENRY B. INGRAM will be held on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1862, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, when the Rev. A. McMillan will read the Scriptures and offer Prayer; the Rev. John Graham will deliver a brief Discourse on the Privileges and Responsibilities of the Church; the Rev. A. Tidman, D.D., will offer the Recognition Prayer; and the Rev. Samuel Martin will deliver the Charge to the Pastor.

Tea will be provided in the School-room.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Chapel in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, when several Ministers will take part in the Proceedings.

THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE
NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
TO BE ERECTED IN
TOLMERS SQUARE

(ON THE SITE OF THE OLD RESERV OIR),

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

WILL BE LAID BY

J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., M.P.,
TO-MORROW, JULY 3, at Two o'clock P.M.

After the ceremony, about Three, &c., LUNCHEON will be provided, at which

FRANK CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P.,
is expected to preside.

HARVEY LEWIS, Esq., M.P., JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., Revs. J. GRAHAM, J. C. HARRISON, J. GUTHRIE, M.A., and other Ministers and Friends, will take part in the proceedings.

Luncheon Tickets, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

HIGHBURY-HILL TEMPORARY CHAPEL

(a little below the Training College), will be OPENED for Divine Worship on TUESDAY, July 8. The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock; and the Rev. H. ALLON in the Evening, at Seven. A Collection will be made at each of the above Services.

On SUNDAY, July 13, the Rev. S. J. DAVIS, Minister of the Chapel, will preach in the Morning at Eleven; and the Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Cross-street, in the Evening at half-past Six.

Tickets, admitting to the Tuesday Morning Service up to a quarter to Twelve o'clock, to be obtained of Mr. Braden, 13, High-street, Islington; of Mr. Cross, Stationer, Hamilton-place, near Christ Church, Highbury; and, on the preceding Sunday, in the Vestries of the neighbouring Chapels. Friends without tickets admitted from a quarter to Twelve.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS

for the Year 1862 are all in SCOTLAND. Letters from English friends (who have not received Printed Lists) will be forwarded to him if addressed, "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, care of Mr. G. C. Stewart, 10, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh."

THE SCARBOROUGH CLIFF HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, 120,000*l*., in 12,000 Shares of 10*l*. each. Deposit, 1*l*. per Share on application, and 1*l*. 10*s*. on allotment. Incorporated under the Joint Stock Limited Liability Act, which expressly limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

DIRECTORS.

Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, London.
Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Alton-towers, Salop; and 47, Eaton-place, London.
Arthur Pratt Barlow, Esq., Sonning, Berks (Director of the Great Western Railway Company).
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Charles Calley, Esq., M.N., Scarborough.
William Cremer, Esq., Brunswick-road, Brighton.
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ARCHITECT.

Cuthbert Brodrick, Esq., F.R.S.A., Leeds, and 14, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, W.G.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton and Co., Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.
A. W. D. Leather, Esq., 1, Bond-place, Leeds.

SECRETARY.

Mr. John Wilson Theobald.

OFFICE.

6, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Woolley and Coates, 26, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.
Thomas Knight, Esq., 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.
Richard Green, Esq., Park-row, Leeds.

AUDITORS.

John Ball, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay and Co.), Moorgate-street, London, E.C.
Edmund Harvey, Esq., Westminster, S.W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The inadequacy of existing hotel accommodation at Scarborough to the yearly increasing demand has been long felt by frequenters of that favourite watering-place, and so notorious is the fact, that in the height of the season it is not by any means a rare occurrence to hear of people, otherwise intending to visit Scarborough, being deterred from doing so.

The first object of this company is, therefore, to meet an acknowledged requirement by the erection of a large and beautiful hotel in a central and commanding position.

The second object of this company is to set apart a suite of attractive rooms on the ground-floor of the hotel for the purposes of a club.

The third object of the company is the erection of a row of houses and shops at the foot of the cliff, with a south-east aspect to the sea, in close proximity to the most frequented part of the sands.

The site secured for carrying out these purposes is one of the finest in Europe. It is the east side of Saint Nicholas Cliff, consisting of two acres of land sloping towards the German Ocean, to which it possesses a frontage of nearly 400 feet.

The proposed capital will be more than sufficient for the above purposes, and for furnishing the hotel and club-rooms in the most elegant and attractive manner, and, by working the hotel on similar principles to those adopted by prosperous existing joint-stock hotel companies, it is estimated that the profits will yield (inclusive of the net returns from the club, library, shops, and houses) from fifteen to twenty per cent. upon the capital.

The net returns from the club, library, shops, and houses alone—altogether irrespective of the profits from the hotel—will give about four per cent. per annum upon the gross capital, and the rental of the private sitting and bed-rooms of the hotel, if only partially let for six months in each year, and at moderate rates, will amount to upwards of eleven thousand pounds. To these returns there are to add the profits that must arise from the cuisine and wines and general business of the hotel and club.

These estimates of profit (revised by a late proprietor retiring with a handsome competence from hotel-keeping at Scarborough) are based upon an average of the prices now received for hotel accommodation there.

Applications for shares, the deposit thereon having been first paid to one of the company's bankers, to be addressed to either of the solicitors; to the brokers; to Mr. W. B. Hindle, Park-row, Leeds; or to Mr. Edward Fairbank, Huntress-row, Scarborough; of whom may be had, free on application, lithographs of the proposed building.

If no shares are allotted to applicant, the deposit will be repaid to him without deduction.

Interest at the rate of 5*l*. per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all moneys paid in advance of calls, and on all fully paid-up shares, until the hotel is opened.

Detailed prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had of the brokers or solicitors of the company.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the kingdom. THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the OCTOBER ELECTION.

Forms of application may be obtained on application as under, and may be sent in without delay.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 82, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST

TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingelton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Flay, Bridlington, Harrogate, Mallock, Burton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

CORONER FOR CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.

DR. LANKESTER will ADDRESS the FREEHOLDERS as CANDIDATE for the above District THIS EVENING, July 2, at the Jolly Butchers, Wood-green, at half-past Seven o'clock.

On Thursday, July 3, at the Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at Eight o'clock.

Freeholders not on Register as Voters, but resident in the Central District, having freehold interests in any part of the county, will confer a favour on Dr. Lankester by returning to his Committee their names and addresses.

Committee-room, 8, Savile-row, W., June 30, 1862.

DR. LANKESTER for CORONER.—Dr. LANKESTER'S COMMITTEE SIT DAILY at 8, Savile-row, W.: Apollo Tavern, Tottenham-court-road; the Crown, Clerkenwell-green; Holloway Castle, Camden-road.

DR. LANKESTER'S COMMITTEE will be happy to place before any Member of Mr. Lewis's Committee, duly authorised, or before any Freeholder, the Evidence to Support Dr. Lankester's Statement of an offer having been made to induce him to retire from the contest on receiving a sum of money, by a recognised agent of Mr. Lewis.

8, Savile-row, June 30, 1862.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel March, 3, Pier-road, Erith, London, S.E.

WANTED, in the Country, a MILLINER

of experience, who understands Mantles, and to take the charge of a small Show-room. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to Hibberd and Son, Drapers, Tisbury, Wilts.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a good family

business, returning from 7,000*l*. to 8,000*l*. per annum, or a Share in one correspondingly larger, in a respectable market town.

First apply to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Brettell and Co., Wood-street, London.

WANTED, a MAN of experience and decided Christian character to take the PRINCIPAL MANAGEMENT of a DRAPERY BUSINESS in the country.

Apply, stating terms, &c., to S. I. Evans, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A VACANCY occurs in a highly-respectable DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

He would have the advantage of home comforts and moral influence, with the opportunity of acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. 25*l*. premium required.

Address, R. Young, 2 and 3, Brunswick-place, Forest-hill, S.E.

TO WOOLLEN-DRAPERS.—A YOUNG MAN, in his Twentieth year, who has had five years' experience in the above business, wishes for a SITUATION.

Will be disengaged in a few weeks. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address, C. S. G., care of Mr. John Tattersall, Lockwood-crescent, Huddersfield.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Turner, Linen and Woollen-draper, Silk Mercer, &c., is in immediate want of an active, intelligent, and well-conducted YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

He would enjoy the comforts of home, and have ample opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. For a quick, well-educated youth, terms moderate.

Market-street, Oakham.

A YOUNG LADY wishes an ENGAGEMENT in a SCHOOL or FAMILY.

She can instruct in English, and the Rudiments of Drawing, Music, and French.

Address, Rev. T. Young, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

IN the UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private), every Pupil is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.

French and German are taught by native masters, and spoken by the Principal. The Institutions of the metropolis for Science and Art, as well as the various Museums and Exhibitions, are frequently visited for educational purposes.

Peckham-rye Common is near, the school premises are large, and the general accommodation for Boarders is superior. Terms moderate, and strictly inclusive.

JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALI.

Referees:—Rev. J. P. Murrell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Upper Norwood, London.

The Next Term COMMENCES July 31.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.—The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES.

Terms, &c., on application.

THE MANSE, HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—

The Misses ROWLAND will have VACANCIES for BOARDERS after Midsummer. Terms and references on application.

THE REV. OSWALD JACKSON, of Ringwood, RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his family, and, with the help of an efficient Resident Tutor, prepares them for Commercial or Professional life.

Ringwood, Hants.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20s. per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half-an-hour's ride from Southend.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON

(widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectuses sent on application, and references given.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.**BOARDING SCHOOL, ROYSTON, CAMBS.**

Conducted by Mr. ASHTON.

The Course of Instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, French, with the usual branches of a solid English education. Terms moderate.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of

Dover, RECEIVES a select and limited number of PUPILS. Dr. REED endeavours to combine the careful formation of character with the highest degree of mental and physical culture. Priory House, Dover.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.—

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, near Poole, Dorsetshire.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, and competent Masters, will RE-OPEN (D.V.) WEDNESDAY, July 30. Terms moderate.

HAWORTH HOUSE, TOTTENHAM.—

Miss JOHNSON is chiefly anxious to obtain as Pupils earnest, studious, and intelligent Girls, who purpose, in due time, becoming Teachers. Only Eight Boarders can be received. Studies recommence July 30th. Terms, references, and other particulars, on application.

THE WALLANDS, near LEWES.—The

Rev. T. E. FULLER RECEIVES into his family a FEW PRIVATE PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE in the usual branches of a Mercantile and Classical Education.

Pupils prepared for either of the University Examinations, if required. The house is most healthily situated on a dry, chalk soil, within a short distance of the South Coast.

WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The VACATION will end on FRIDAY, August 1.

For Prospectuses apply to the Principal, or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

WALTHAMSTOW HOUSE, WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX, N.E.

Mr. EDWARD STANE JACKSON, M.A., &c., begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED his School to Walthamstow House, where he has accommodation for a larger number of Pupils.

Terms forwarded on application.

WESTBOURNE-ROAD ACADEMY,

FOREST-HILL, KENT.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. T. G. TIBBS.

Young Gentlemen carefully trained in literary, mercantile, and professional studies, with liberal domestic arrangements, and constant attention to physical and moral progress.

Inclusive Terms, from Thirty Guineas. Prospectuses on application. The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on the 22nd of July.

WATFORD, HERTS.—Mrs. J. WATSON

WALKER, having removed to more commodious premises, will be able, after the present Vacation, to receive an additional number of YOUNG LADIES as PUPILS. The situation of the house is particularly healthy and pleasant, and within a few minutes walk of the Railway-station, which is half-an-hour's ride from Euston-square.

Terms, and references to Parents of Pupils and various ministers, on application.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM

SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

NEW FANCY SILKS,

COMPRISING CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENES, AND POMPADOUR,

£1 8s. 6d. FOR 12 YARDS WIDE WIDTH.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ANY MIXTURE OF COTTON, AND THOROUGHLY GOOD IN QUALITY. PATTERNS SENT FREE.

ALSO OF

PETER ROBINSON'S
UNLIMITED STOCK OF SILKS AND DRESSES.

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, AND 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.—MISS

LINCOLNE, and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the present Vacation will terminate on THURSDAY, JULY 31st. Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brook, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, North-reppe Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he has REMOVED to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, RED-

LANDS, near BRISTOL.

Youths are carefully Educated for General Purposes, or specially for the Universities or Public Examinations.

Principal, SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

BLANIFORD ACADEMY.—The Course of

Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English education, with the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Drawing, Surveying, &c. &c.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE JULY 30th. Terms and References on application to the Principal.

Mr. J. BAILEY.

EDUCATION.—ANGLESEA HOUSE,

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER endeavour to provide the first advantages for their Pupils. In addition to their own experience in tuition, and direct personal superintendence, they engage the assistance of superior Masters for accomplishments. A French Governess resides in the house.

Terms on application, and respectable references will be given and required.

The Next Term will commence August 1.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. Principal,

Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is

situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school.

Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c. are taught Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE

SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fratlein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quinton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dresser, F.L.S., F.R.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY.

Ramsgate, June 6th, 1862.

We have to express the very great satisfaction with which we have witnessed the Examination of the classes under the care of Mr. Jackson in this place. The most advanced Class read the Second Book of Xenophon's Anabasis and the First Book of Homer's Odyssey in Greek. This part of their work was eminently satisfactory. They also read in Latin the Catiline of Sallust and the Sixth Book of Virgil. In German Lessing's Fables and in French Lamartine's Columbus. They also performed Exercises from Euclid as far as the end of the Second Book, though some have proceeded further. The younger Classes read in Virgil's Eclogues in Caesar, in Chambers's Latin Selections, and Telemachus in French. The pupils seemed to understand well the passages, which were selected quite at pleasure, and the progress which several of the pupils have made during the year is quite marked. The manner in which the propositions of Euclid were explained deserves the highest commendation, and the whole tone of the School appears well fitted to secure that the Pupils shall be thoroughly grounded and successfully taught in the various departments of Academic Study. The Pupils are also carefully trained in the rules of Arithmetic and Algebra, and in the principles and grammatical constructions of the English Language.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M.,

Minister of Wells-street Chapel,

Oxford-street, London.

HENRY JOS. BEVIS,

Ramsgate.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 29th of JULY.

ST. NEOT'S, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Miss GEARD continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English Education, including French, on moderate terms. A French lady resides in the house. Instruction in Music, German, Drawing, and Painting, by efficient Teachers.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL

SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL:—

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 1st August, 1862.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

HOWARD-HOUSE SCHOOL, STHAME.

Near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic, &c. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham, the Rev. I. Dorey, Edmonton, and W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury.

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pleasantly situated in the pretty village of Upminster, three-and-a-half miles from Eastern Counties Station at Romford, five from Brentwood, and fifteen from London, containing a good Entrance Hall, three Parlours, Kitchen, Wash-house, Store Closets, Dairy, and excellent Cellarage, Eight Bed Rooms, with Dressing Rooms, and good Closets, a productive Garden, with Lawn and Flower Beds, Chaise House and Stable, and two or three acres of meadow if desired.

Apply to Mr. H. Joslin, Upminster.

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Burren Lead and Calamine Company (Limited).—In consequence of the richness of the Lode in the Shaft, and the very favourable reports of Captain Delahanty, the whole of these shares have been taken up. E. Beazley has, however, secured a few, which he is enabled to offer at 6s. per share (5s. paid).

SPECIAL AND URGENT**CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.**

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overseer, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 1, O. Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME

MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,

CHURCH STREET, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leabrookwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Tickleton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for the past year:—Religious services held, 160; tracts distributed, 1,000; hours of visiting, 700; number of copies of the New Testament given, 42.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has now been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250l.

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beaumont, All Stretton; Mr. J. Bevan, Paper Mills, Longnor; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensilvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton.

All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, February, 1862.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT.

"OH, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death?" Such seems to us to be the exclamation which might most naturally and appropriately have escaped the lips of "the Church, as by law established," on listening to the interlocutory judgment given in the Court of Arches on Wednesday last, in the celebrated cases of the Bishop of Salisbury v. Williams, and Fendall v. Wilson, setting forth the view which ecclesiastical law, as interpreted by Dr. Lushington, takes of the alleged heresies contributed by those two clergymen to the "Essays and Reviews." The general effect of the decision may be thus stated. The belief of the clergy, so far as it is promulgated, must correspond with the plain grammatical sense of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Within this narrow area they are not free to discuss, to object, to have a mind of their own, or to heed the voice of conscience, or the word of God. Beyond the limited range of this dogmatic synopsis of Christian doctrine, legally interpreted, they may preach what heterodoxy they please—may criticise away all that is supernatural in the facts of the Bible, may undermine its authority as a revelation, and may "reject parts of Scripture upon their own opinion that the narrative is inherently incredible, and disregard precepts in Holy Writ because they think them evidently wrong." In a word, the gist of the judgment is this—that a clergyman of the Church of England is not bound to conform his teaching to the standard of the Bible, but to that of an Act of Parliament, constituted by the State the law of belief to the Church three hundred years ago.

A word or two, in the first place, on the slavery of the clergy—and then, in the second place, on their liberty—as established by this judgment.

We have heard a good deal, of late, of the freedom enjoyed by the ministers of the Establishment to form and to inculcate the most liberal theological creed compatible with a reverent acceptance of the Word of God as the foundation of their faith. The learned and accomplished divine who declared that "the Bible and the Bible only is the religion of Protestants," meant his language to describe emphatically the case of the Church of England. From his day down to that on which Dr. Lushington pronounced his decision in the Arches Court, it has been confidently assumed that this was a true description, and constituted the highest glory, of the Established Church. Nothing could have been more fallacious. It is not the Bible which is recognised as the legal basis of the Church's theology, but the Thirty-nine Articles and the doctrinal portions of the Liturgy, or, in other words, it is the Act of Uniformity by which they are made

binding. Whatever is to be found within a plain grammatical interpretation of these documents must be accepted as truth, and preached as authoritative, however contradictory of "God's word written"—and whatever is not discoverable within those formal and restricted limits may be denied and denounced, however distinctly set forth in the Holy Scriptures. The charter by which the clergy of the National Church hold their livings and enjoy their special and exclusive privileges, is a document drawn up by men as liable to err as any of their fellows, and adopted as authoritative and final by political assemblies as fiercely agitated by passion as any of which history makes mention. To this inelastic creed thus formulated, drily and technically interpreted by the Courts of Law, every clergyman is indissolubly tied, as, in olden times, prisoners of war were sometimes chained to the dead bodies of the slain. From this no appeal is allowed to reason, to truth, to incontrovertible facts, or to the Bible. A clergyman's credentials of his mission from God to the world are to be sought for in neither, for they exist only in an Act of Parliament. Clerical freedom, therefore, of which we have heard such loud boasting, consists in being forced into the space which was regarded as sufficient for the whole compass of theological truth three hundred years ago. Every clergyman of the present day must believe precisely what the half-enlightened, half-terrified founders of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Edward the Sixth's reign set down for him as comprehending an exhaustive aggregate of Christian doctrine, and as excluding all erroneous tenets. The spiritual soldier of this age must wear precisely the same armour as was fashioned for the defence of those of an anterior one, ill as it may fit him, unadapted as it may be to ward off from him the deadly thrusts of scepticism, obsolete as may have become its use. There may be articles which, although to the reformers they were a living faith, have since become a dead formula. But it matters nothing—the living and the dead go together, and no authority but that of the Legislature can separate them. Let this position be trumpeted to an incredulous world as *par excellence* one of spiritual liberty. All we can say is, it is a form of liberty of which we devoutly thank God we know nothing by experience.

But, according to Dr. Lushington's judgment, which we take to be a clear enunciation of the law of the case, the clergy of the Establishment, deprived of a rational freedom by their own subscription, are allowed no inconsiderable license. They must answer to all that is contained in the bond—they may believe as they will, and teach as they will, on all matters not expressly mentioned therein. They may not assert that the Bible is "an expression of devout reason," nor that "above all, it is the written voice of the congregation." They may not deny that the Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation, nor question the canonicity of the whole or any of the books, nor substantially impeach their Divine authority. But then they "are at liberty," as we have already said, in the words of Dr. Lushington's judgment, "to reject parts of Scripture upon their own opinion that the narrative is inherently incredible, to disregard precepts in Holy Writ because they think them evidently wrong." They are at liberty to maintain "positions with regard to Messianic prophecy, not consonant with the doctrine of the Church, as usually promulgated by high authority." They are free to deny the genuineness of any book in the Old or New Testament, to give a naturalistic interpretation of the supernatural facts which it records, to accept them figuratively, symbolically, or allegorically, or as parable, or poetry or legend, or to give an idealistic exposition of any part of the Scriptures as to them may seem meet. "Provided the doctrines of the Articles of Religion and the Formularies are not controverted, the law lays down no limit of construction, no rule of interpretation for the Scriptures." Slavery and license are very com-

monly associated—but nowhere more closely than in the Church of England.

Such we apprehend to be the drift of this long and anxiously expected judgment, of which the bitter fruit will, no doubt, mature through many years to come. Without calling in question the ability of the judge, without the remotest suspicion affecting his impartiality, without impeaching the legal principles upon which he based his decision, or venturing to impugn the correctness of the decision itself, we are bound to say that, if this be the law which is to govern the theological belief of the Church, the most subtle and deadly scepticism has full permission to operate within her borders, and, by the instrumentality of her own clergy, to undermine her foundations. And yet the *Record* is already babbling of this judgment as "a gain to the Church," as if it sniffs in the distance fresh scandals to Evangelical consciences, and hastens to provide beforehand a *résumé* of defence. Leaving, however, this journal to its grateful recognition of the maxim that "whatever is, is right" so long as Lord Shaftesbury nominates to the episcopal bench, we ask the more liberal-minded and equally earnest laity of the Establishment, whether they are content to accept and abide by the Act of Uniformity which charters this license, though not expressly, yet by implication and omission, as a bulwark against infidelity on the one hand, and Romanism on the other. And will it henceforth be denied that the Church of England is an Act of Parliament Church, receiving her very creed from the Legislature, and bound to it by all the technicalities of law? Of what special worth is it to exact from her clergy an avowal that the Bible is the Word of God, and contains all things necessary to salvation, when they are left free to fritter away every supernatural fact upon which the doctrines of grace are founded, and even to dispute every precept as contrary to the essential principles of morality? Things cannot rest here—for many doors are open through which the clergy may find their way to positive unbelief. The judgment is not final. But should it ultimately receive the sanction of the highest legal Court, as a true exposition of ecclesiastical law, as it appears to us it must, we foresee that the earnest faith of the country will be compelled to protest, on behalf of the Christian religion, against a civil establishment of the Church as tending to "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

"I'LL TELL YOU."*

Not a few of our readers, we suspect, have received from some unknown hand, during the last three or four months, a copy of a small tract, from the pen of the Rev. G. S. Venables, entitled, "How did they get there?" The substance of this tract appeared, we believe, originally in the columns of a Church newspaper. It was written with the avowed design of depreciating the character and the work of the Puritans, and especially of the Ejected of 1662. Loose in style, coarse in expression, spiteful in spirit, and misrepresenting every fact with which it had to deal, it was just the production which men of a demoralised disposition, smarting under the lash of Bicentenary lecturers, would be glad to seize hold of and circulate. We were therefore not surprised to hear that no fewer than thirty-five thousand copies of the pamphlet had been distributed. For ourselves, we read it when it first appeared, and then thought it not worth answering. Its large circulation has, however, given it an importance infinitely beyond either its literary or its moral deserts, and Dr. Vaughan has thought it not beneath him to write a formal and elaborate reply to it. Under the happy title which stands at the head of this

* "I'll tell you" an answer to "How Did They Get There?" A tractate touching the Ejected of 1662. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

brief notice, the Doctor has written a letter answering all the questions raised by Mr. Venables. As one reads Dr. Vaughan's pointed and pungent rejoinder, one cannot help thinking that the strength of the lion has been employed to crush a fly, but lions have to crush flies when flies are annoying, and, in that case, are not always, we dare say, particular as to the measure of strength required to complete the effort. The whole of Mr. Venables' assertions, with the exception, we regret to notice, of his tabular history, are dealt with by Dr. Vaughan. Of the manner of this dealing we give two specimens. The first relates to the number of the Sequestered Clergy:—

1. The first point deserving notice here concerns the alleged number of the Royalist clergy said to have been deprived of their cures. Mr. Venables repeats the old assertion, "That six or seven thousand persons, at the least, were cruelly ejected from their livings" (p. 10). I venture to affirm that the parochial clergy permanently sequestered from the pulpits of the Established Church, during the twenty years preceding 1660, were not more than about ONE THOUSAND. I prove this statement thus: in 1660, as Mr. Venables says, an act was speedily passed, which required "That every minister of the Church of England who had been turned out of his living, who had not justified the King's murder, or declared against infant baptism, should be restored to his living by the 25th December" (p. 19). Mr. Venables goes on to say that the result was, "That several hundreds were restored back to their original cures." Baxter, referring to the clergy thus restored, and in a connexion which would not dispose him to underrate their numbers, speaks of them as "many hundreds." The Presbyterian ministers, in the papers submitted to the prelates, in 1661, entitled "*A Petition for Peace*," and which is cited by Mr. Venables, speaks of the number as "some hundreds" (p. 19). If we reckon them at between five and six hundred, that is quite as high a number as we can take. But, according to the laws of mortality at that time, as calculated by more than one of our first actuaries, this is the number that would have been surviving in 1660 if the whole number sequestered since 1640 had not exceeded one thousand. I suppose, however, that double that number had really been displaced; but the truth is, we have reason to believe that full half of them went back again. That many did so is well known. The bare assertions of such thorough partisans as Gauden or Bramhall on this subject are of no value; and Walker, on this question of numbers, does little more than repeat their exaggerations.

If, as Mr. Venables asserts, the committee appointed to provide for "plundered ministers"—ministers plundered and driven from their homes by the cavalier soldiers—succeeded in "plundering nearly all the clergy of their livings"—the six or seven thousand, I suppose—then it is certain that more than half the parishes of England would have been for no mean while without incumbents. For ordination, during the first ten years of this interval, was in the hands of the Presbyterians, and their ministerial pride made them very suspicious of admitting any man to a place among them who had not received a university education. The education of the leading Independents furnished a guarantee equally strong. We do not find, however, that the parishes of England ever came into any such state. Instances of disorder or of spiritual destitution there probably were; but no such accounts have reached us as would have been made very familiar to us if any such wide-spread destitution had existed. In fact, some four-fifths of the parochial clergy who were in the Church under Laud continued in it under the Long Parliament.

We have nowhere seen the principles on which the New England colonies were founded so clearly stated or defended as in the next extract:—

Colonists have generally become such from purely commercial and secular considerations. But the New England settlers migrated as churches. Each group of settlers, however, was obliged to become both a church and a state. And the great difficulty in giving existence to a state was to ensure that the state should not become stronger than the church, lest it should become hostile to it. Such had been their experience of the relations between Church and State in the old world. How was that danger to be provided against in the new? Down to 1640, the rule in all the existing settlements had been, that the Church should, in fact, be the State—Church-membership, and not property, being the condition of the franchise. Every functionary in the State, in common with every functionary in the Church, must be a Church-member, and the elections in either case were virtually Church acts.

The churches so formed were all Congregational or Independent. In this country, and in Holland, the prayer of these Congregationalists had been for toleration, and nothing more. To be spiritually independent had been the great purpose of their migration. This independence was a definite and practical object which they were resolved to guard and perpetuate. Their legislation as settlers was moulded according to this idea. Their little state was their church, and house, and home. It was to them an enclosure as sacred as their fireside. They had braved much, and suffered much, to make it their own; and they concluded that they had a right to determine the conditions on which others should be admitted to its advantages. It was an acquisition which they had made, not for themselves merely, but for posterity. To all who concurred in the bases on which their humble commonwealth was founded they gave a cordial welcome. But persons who sought to disturb those bases, and to substitute others in their stead, were admonished to be quiet, and were reminded, that if disposed to found a state after some fancy pattern of their own, the broad land was before them in which to make the experiment, but that for themselves, their order of proceeding was determined and settled, and the person or persons who should persist in endeavours to disturb it would not be tolerated in so doing. Their enemies hoped to see them made a weakness and a disgrace by all sorts of divisions. They hoped to disappoint those enemies. They were resolved, if possible, to be strong; strong in the unity of their faith and feeling.

Such was the object and the spirit of the men known in history as the Pilgrim Fathers, and of other settlers who followed them into the new world: an object and a spirit which Mr. Venables is not at all likely to understand. It is no doubt true, that this conception of a new embodiment of the idea of Church and State, pure and elevated as it was, was, in fact, too pure and too elevated to admit of its being acted upon in a large community; and as those small communities grew to be large ones, the line of distinction between civil matters and ecclesiastical matters, so conspicuous in American policy, was drawn. But until some such state of things should arise, the colonists in New England were resolved on two things: if other people would only let them alone, they would meddle with no man's liberty beyond their own borders; and they would not suffer any man to meddle within their own liberties within those limits.

No man is competent to judge rightly concerning the alleged persecutions of the New Englanders, who does not bear these facts in mind. Not a shred, however, of such information concerning them is to be found in the tract from the pen of Mr. Venables.

If Mr. Venables' tract should, to our reader's knowledge, have made any impression on any minds, the above extracts will point to the manner and the matter of its removal. If they should be Churchmen, they will perhaps take warning by the concluding sentence of the Doctor's letter:—"It has been impossible that Nonconformists should do justice to the memory of their forefathers at that crisis, without pronouncing a grave censure on the conduct of their persecutors. Our Episcopalian brethren have taken this censure to themselves, and have forced this Bicentenary celebration into the shape of a direct discussion on the broad ground of difference between Church and Dissent. All I would say is—If this must be the course of things, let it so be. Nonconformists will, I doubt not, acquit themselves intelligently, candidly, and successfully in relation to it." Let us add, that Dr. Vaughan has both illustrated and vindicated the character of this movement, by not forgetting throughout this sharp controversial production, that it is possible to be a Nonconformist, if not a Churchman, and yet be both a scholar and a gentleman.

CHURCH SKETCHES.

S. P. G.

These cabalistic initials are the familiar letters by which the oldest and one of the most successful of missionary societies in England is usually distinguished in clerical circles and in Church periodicals. No Nonconformist institution has yet attained to the dignity of such an initial distinction. We have an abbreviation. Amongst ourselves "Noncon." is not an unfamiliar phrase; but it is nearly two hundred years old, and it stands alone. In the Church, however, you will not only meet with the "S. P. G.," but with the "C. M. S.," the "N. S.," and, last, not least, the "S. P. C. K." These four societies constitute the aristocracy amongst societies, and hence, we presume, have gained the distinction of initials. As the Royal Lady is distinguished by "V.," and the Imperial potentate by "N.," so the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the missionary society of "oldest blood" in the kingdom, is designated by the three simple letters "S. P. G."

Last week this society celebrated its 161st anniversary festival. Yes! Even before the House of Hanover ascended the throne there were people in Christian England who had thoughts concerning the spiritual destitution of the heathen. Before the time of the House of Hanover, did we say? Let it redound to the honour of the Commonwealth that this society had its first origin in the Long Parliament. It was on July 27, 1648, that an ordinance was passed in Parliament (cap. 45) constituting a corporation under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England." The preamble to this ordinance recites that the "Commons of England assembled in Parliament having received certain intelligence that divers of the heathen nations in New England do now call upon the name of the Lord," states as follows:—"We, therefore, conceive ourselves of this nation bound to be helpful in the promoting and advancing a work so much tending to the glory of God." By authority of this ordinance a corporation entitled "The Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent, in North America," was formed, and it was enacted, that for the support of the company a general collection should be made in its aid, that all ministers should read the act before their congregations, and that the ministers and churchwardens, or overseers, or other proper persons, should collect from house to house. We do not now need Acts of Parliament to teach us our duties and privileges in these respects; but two hundred years ago "the law was the schoolmaster." The "S. P. G." still,

we believe, distributes trust funds collected under this act; but the new charter, under which the society's operations are now conducted, is of the date of 1701, and the society, as it at present exists, dates its origin from that time. This High Church propaganda society was, however, founded by the Independents of the Commonwealth, to whom belongs the honour of conceiving and carrying into active operation the first missionary society to the heathen.

Partly from a kind of romantic interest in the history of this society, partly to keep ourselves and our readers from that degrading and enslaving spirit of ecclesiastical exclusiveness, which is sure to be engendered where the religious sympathies are awakened and kept alive by appeals and information relating to one denomination only, and partly to see who and of what sort of men were the advocates and supporters of this old society, we attended last week its anniversary meeting at the Egyptian Hall.

The S. P. G. is, we believe, the only religious society that is admitted within the precincts of the Mansion House. We suppose the reason to be that this society is the favourite society of the fashionable religious world. The Mansion House, on the day of its meeting, is externally arranged as for a State-dinner or a juvenile ball. You pass under the well-known awnings, through a relay of powdered and shoulder-knotted footmen, and find yourself, if you should happen to be very early, in the company of six or seven marble Eves, Hebes, or Venuses, who are arranged so as to look down, in attitudes of grace, and with smiles of beauty, on the expected audience. By the time the meeting of this day should commence there are about 350 well-dressed clergymen, ladies, and gentlemen, looking at the statues and the platform. Mr. Cotton, a well-known and very zealous layman—of the Miss Burdett Coutts type—is in the chair. The report is a magnificent one. Income, 83,885*l.*, the colonies—including Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Rupertsland, British Columbia, thoroughly well-organised for missionary and ecclesiastical purposes. Missionaries in the West Indies, the East Indies, Africa, and Australia. Altogether 419 missionaries, and a great number of lay-teachers, the whole under the superintendence of 33 colonial bishops—and, we may just state, nearly every colonial bishop is a bishop from the Propagation Society.

We think of other figures as we hear the report. What were Church missions before Dissenting missions were established? In 1751 the income of this society was 3,719*l.*, in 1801 it was only 6,457*l.* After her Majesty came to the throne the society had a "Queen's Letter," which collected about 30,000*l.* every three years. The "Queen's Letter," as is well known, was after a time withdrawn. At a meeting at Sheffield, held in November, 1861, the society's secretary, alluding to this circumstance, stated that it then "became likely that the society would fail for want of funds, but he thought they had reason to thank God that this 'Queen's Letter' had been withdrawn, and that they had got free trade introduced into the Church of England. Last year (1860) they got 70,000*l.*" In 1862, as we see, they get nearly 84,000*l.*

The Bishop of London rises to move the adoption of the report. Although the *Guardian* never heard of "Mr. John Burnet," every Dissenter knows Dr. Tait. His zeal, which takes a direction parallel to that of Lord Shaftesbury, is acknowledged on all hands; his Churchmanship is equally unquestioned. His oratory is, however, mediocre—we have no other words with which to describe it. Somehow or other—and we have heard his lordship address meetings religious, meetings educational, and meetings missionary—nothing that he says strikes home very deeply. The words come from the man, but the man, we feel, is anything but a strong man. Whether trouble—family, mental, or spiritual—and those deep lines down the face, show that the heart has been terribly scarred somewhere,—has taken away his life-energy we cannot say, but neither much life nor much energy is now to be found in the Bishop of London. As a Dissenting minister he would occupy a fair position in a second-rate town, and no more. To-day his text was that those who were most interested in foreign missions were most interested in home missions, but he had little or nothing either new or forcible to say upon it. His lordship the Bishop of Oxford followed. We also, too, know his face. Those features, that look as though they had been forged by Vulcan, that half swarthy complexion, that broad and bony frame, that apparently bold but sinuous and uneasy manner—who would mistake Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, for any other man? The bishop, however, is an orator, neither a very powerful nor a very convincing one, but a bold and well cultivated one.

His style is strong, sinewy, and metallic. It is sometimes studiously adorned, but the adornments are always hard and unattractive. What Lord Ebury has just said of him is quite true:—"When the right rev. prelate has spoken for a little while his countenance assumes a portentous aspect, and his voice an unearthly tone, and then there comes forth a gush of highly metaphysical language, which is never very easy to follow, and sometimes very difficult for ordinary mortals to understand." His speech this afternoon was a comparatively good one. It was as earnest as oratory could be; and put the duty of missionary enterprise well before the audience. Mr. Cave, M.P., followed, taking as his text the further employment of laymen. Then came our old friend, Mr. Hoare, of Church Union and Church Defence notoriety. Let us confess we were agreeably surprised to see and hear him. A bluff hearty Englishman, of the former Cobbett stamp, a bold manner and a frank voice, excitably sincere, and a man who must therefore say everything he says in the most extreme manner, we were glad to see that we had no worse an opponent. He too enlarged—striking right and left at bishops and clergy—on the claims of the laity, warning the Church that "good Dissenting ministers" were getting the best of the English laymen's work. He spoke warmly, and acknowledged that he did so, saying every now and then, in the free and rather rough colloquial style of his whole speech—"But you will say, Mr. Hoare, you are speaking rather warmly? And I answer, So I am, for I feel rather warmly." This refrain came some three or four times in the speech. We liked our staunch opponent none the less for a graceful allusion at the close of his address to John Burnet, of Camberwell, as a man whom it was a loss to lose. Then came the Bishop of Ontario—a young lithe man of scarcely thirty-five summers, who told us that he had just been elected bishop of his diocese by the united voice of the clergy and laity—a good but perhaps undesigned hit, at this High Church Festival, at the royal prerogative—and who earnestly pleaded for a warmer devotion to the missionary enterprise. Bishop Bickersteth, of Ripon, followed, but the popular preacher of St. Giles did not seem to have much to say to a Mansion House audience. One or two minor speakers, and bowed out by the footmen, the meeting left the Egyptian-hall empty.

This was one of the best missionary meetings we ever attended. Throughout, there was not a single attempt at clap-trap; throughout, no appeal was made, that was not addressed to the highest and not the lowest Christian feelings and principles. The missionary work was exalted, not as a sentimental delectation, but as a high Christian duty and privilege. If every speaker had had in his thoughts the declared purpose of the act of 1648, he could not have addressed himself more fittingly to his audience. Although this society has now passed into High Church hands, it is faithfully and nobly doing the main work for which the Independents of the Commonwealth established it.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT.

On Wednesday judgment was delivered by Dr. Lushington in the Court of Arches, sitting for the time being at Westminster, in the cases of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, Vicar of Broad Chalke, in the diocese of Salisbury, and the Rev. H. B. Wilson, Vicar of Great Staughton, in the diocese of Ely. The suit against Dr. Williams was founded on his essay entitled "Biblical Researches,"—that against Mr. Wilson for a paper entitled "Séances Historique de Genève—the National Church." Some charges are rejected, some confirmed. The result is, that the articles of accusation have to be reformed, by striking out all the charges that had been rejected, and by partial alterations being made in others. Leave to appeal was given to either or both parties.

Dr. Lushington said that, in his anxiety to avail himself of all assistance, he had postponed his decision until the Judicial Committee had pronounced their judgment upon the appeal in the case of "Burder v. Heath." Dr. Lushington said that both that case and the present cases were alike in this, that all are criminal proceedings against a clergyman of the Church of England for advisedly maintaining doctrine alleged to be contrary to ecclesiastical law. But in "Burder v. Heath" the prosecution was based on the statute of the 13th Eliz. cap. 12, on the charge of having violated that statute by promulgating doctrine contrary to the Articles. But in the case of Dr. Williams a breach of that statute was not assigned, but the promulgation of doctrines contrary to the Articles. The first case was thus under a particular statute, the latter under the general eccle-

siastical law. Both, however, required precision and distinctness in the pleadings. "Burder v. Heath" required that the articles of accusation should specify on the one hand the opinions maintained, on the other the Articles or Formularies contravened. First, then, had Dr. Williams maintained the doctrines imputed to him? Here the difficulty arose from the fact of the Essay being a review. It was necessary to distinguish between the opinions of the author and the opinions of the reviewer. And the Dean of Arches took occasion (it being the first case of the kind) to point out the obligations imposed upon a clergyman by his legal position in the case of his reviewing a work containing unorthodox opinions. The extreme cases of refutation and approbation required no comment. But what if the clerical reviewer of unorthodox opinions left his own in doubt, or declared a general approbation of the book, without expressing particular approbation of the doctrines contained in it? Under such circumstances the Dean of Arches held that the whole review must be taken into account, in order to arrive at a safe conclusion as to any particular part. He went further, and laid down the doctrine that the reviewer, when he states unsound doctrine, is bound to add his own. After many perusals of the Essay, he thought Dr. Rowland Williams had shown a general approbation, with particular exceptions, of Bunsen's work. If in parts the approval of Dr. Williams is obscure, he himself is responsible for the obscurity. In dealing with the second objection, which alleged that quotations from the Epistles, Gospels, and Lessons had been improperly introduced against Dr. Williams, Dr. Lushington referred to the Gorham case, as establishing that "this Court" had no jurisdiction to settle matters of faith, but only to determine the legal sense and obligations of the Articles of the Church of England. Acting under this decision, he most respectfully set aside the alleged condemnation of "Essays and Reviews" by the "whole Bench of Bishops," because the Gorham case established that the judge is bound to give a legal interpretation, not one founded on the authority of divines, whether living or dead. For this reason he must equally set aside the precedents sought to be established by the defendant from standard works of divinity. It had been said that the legal obligation of the Articles interfered with the Protestant right of private judgment. With this he had nothing to do. The statute of Elizabeth went on the assumption that the truth of the Articles could not be shaken. But he took it to be the undoubted law of England, "that a person in orders may hold what opinions he will, provided they are kept within his own breast." There is no inquisitorial power. But it is said the authoritative imposition of doctrine abnegates future discovery. Unquestionably it does so, says the Dean. Nay, the law, from the nature of the case, shuts her ear to all discoveries, and if a discovery should arise to militate against a legal article of belief, the remedy is in the Legislature, not in the law. But all questions not determined in the Articles are, by the Gorham case, open questions. But may there be offences against the Anglican doctrine which are not offences against specific articles? It was not his duty to decide. Still he thought there might be reprehensible matter in the "Essays and Reviews" beyond the reach of the law. With regard to precedents, appeal to opinions declared by eminent theologians was only permissible by way of self-defence—not as evidence of doctrine, but as evidence of liberty of opinion. To this end the theological soundness or unsoundness of the precedent was immaterial. The opinions appealed to must be in *pari materia*. No appeal could be made to conclusions derived from such opinions, but to the opinions themselves at the time and under the circumstances expressed. In all cases the court would look first to the Articles, then to the Book of Common Prayer. The Articles were framed for uniformity of doctrine, the Liturgy for devotion. Hence only those parts of the Liturgy could be employed against error which were meant to be dogmatic. Then, with regard to the meaning of the act of subscription to the Articles, the Court cannot take cognisance of the intentions of the clergyman when he signs them, yet will hold him to have taken the obligation grammatically and *secundum animum imponentis*. The subscription to such Articles is a declaration by the subscriber of his conviction of their truth, and promise to abide by them. Is reference allowed to the Bible? "Burder v. Heath" decided not. Then are the Epistles and Gospels inserted in the Prayer-book dogmatically inserted. Dr. Lushington deprecated the idea, adding the following characteristic words:—"Pressed by these reasons, and urged by every motive to preserve peace in the Church, I will not be tempted in the trial of any accusation against a clergyman to resort to Scripture as a standard by which the doctrine shall be measured, and I may with perfect truth add that, were such a task imposed upon me, the want of theological knowledge would incapacitate me from adequately discharging it." Dr. Lushington wound up his arguments upon the second objection of the defendant, by directing that the Articles be reformed by striking out all references to extracts from the Bible found in the Prayer-book. But, thirdly, Dr. Williams objected that the opinions maintained by him are not such as are forbidden to a clergyman to hold and publish. The chief question was no less than the question of the authority to be ascribed by the clergy to the Bible, and the limits within which

the clergy are restricted in publishing opinions immediately connected with Holy Writ. His Lordship then dealt with each article of accusation separately, and having referred to the 6th, 7th, and 20th Articles of Religion and the Ordination Service for Deacons, proceeded as follows:—

What is the meaning of the deacon's declaration that he unfeignedly believes in the canonical Scriptures? I think the declaration, "I do believe," must be considered with reference to the subject-matter, and that is the whole Bible—the Old and New Testament. The great number of these books, the extreme antiquity of some, that our Scriptures must necessarily consist of copies and translations, parts being historical and of a less sacred character, certainly not without some element of allegory and figures. All these circumstances must be borne in mind when the extent of the obligation imposed by the words "I do believe" has to be determined. Influenced by these views, I, for the purpose of this cause, must hold that the generality of this expression, "I do believe," must be modified by the subject-matter; that there must be a *bond fide* belief that the Holy Scriptures contain everything necessary to salvation, and that to that extent they have the direct sanction of the Almighty.

The learned judge then gave a general outline of what he thought would be a violation of the Articles of Religion. His lordship said:—

I hold that any clergyman who advisedly maintains, whether in direct or indirect language, that the Holy Scriptures proceed from the same mental powers as have produced other works, or vice versa, even with the qualification that these powers in the one case and the other differ in degree, impairs the Divine authority of Holy Scripture, does in fact maintain that the Bible is not God's Word written, but is the work of man, and thereby contravenes the 6th and 20th Articles of Religion. Another question raised is the right of criticism. By criticism, as distinguished from interpretation, I mean examining and determining the text of Scripture. Here I am wholly without legal authority or precedent of any kind to guide me. All I know is that, as a matter of fact, learned divines, of whose orthodoxy I believe there is no reason to doubt, have come to the conclusion that certain verses or parts have been erroneously introduced, and are not really entitled to keep their place in Scripture. I am of opinion that under such circumstances the law would not require me to hold persons coming to similar conclusions guilty of any ecclesiastical offence. I exceedingly doubt, however, if this liberty can be extended beyond the limits I have mentioned—viz., certain verses or parts of Scripture. I think it could not be permitted to clergymen to reject the whole of one of the books of Scripture. I could not go that length, though I have certainly no disposition to draw the limits closer than the law requires; but the 6th Article having declared that all the enumerated books are canonical, to reject one altogether as spurious is to deny its canonicity, and constitutes a violation of the Article. Under the same head comes the discussion as to the authorship of the various books. I think it open for the clergy to maintain that any book in the Bible is the work of another author than him whose name it bears, provided that they conform to the 6th Article, by admitting that the book is an inspired writing and canonical.

Having referred to the first four charges, which are of a formal nature, and the fifth and sixth, he proceeded to the seventh article of accusation, which is founded on the passages of the defendant's essay at pp. 60, 61, 77, 78 of the *Essays and Reviews*, which he held to be a violation of the 6th and 7th Articles of Religion. The article was admitted but directed to be reformed. The 8th charge related to the defendant's alleged denial of Messianic prophecy. Though the positions maintained by Dr. Williams were not consonant with the doctrine of the Church as usually promulgated by high authority, he could not come to the conclusion that the Articles of Religion or the Liturgy had been violated. The article was therefore rejected. As to the ninth article, which refers to the defendant's observations on the Book of Daniel, he was of opinion that, however erroneous Dr. Williams' views might be, he could not say that a denial that the Book of Daniel was written by Daniel was a violation of the law. This article of accusation was therefore rejected, as well as the 10th, which charged Dr. Williams with having asserted that the fourth Gospel was the last of all our genuine books, that the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews had been erroneously attributed to St. Paul, and the second Petrine Epistle to St. Peter. This charge was rejected. The 11th article, which related to views expressed by Dr. Williams with reference to the Deluge, was rejected. The 12th article (founded on the passage at page 87 of the volume) was admitted, but ordered to be reformed. The 13th and 14th articles were rejected. The 15th article, which relates to the doctrine of justification by faith, was admitted, and the two remaining charges were rejected. The result was that the articles of accusation have to be reformed by striking out all the charges that had been rejected, and by partial alterations being made in the others. Leave to appeal was given to the parties.

Dr. Lushington then delivered judgment in the suit against the Rev. H. B. Wilson. He said that the principles laid down in the previous case were applicable to this one. He found that, as a criminal charge, the seventh article could not be supported. The eighth charge, which alleged that the defendant had maintained that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that they were not necessarily at all, and certainly not in parts, the Word of God, must be admitted on being reformed. The ninth charge, which refers to the liberty claimed by the defendant to hold and promulgate an ideal interpretation of Scripture, and the tenth and eleventh charges, having reference to subscription by a clergyman to the Articles of Religion, were rejected. The twelfth, which charges the defendant with having maintained opinions regarding original

sin inconsistent with the Articles of Religion, was ordered to be reformed. The fourteenth article charges Mr. Wilson with holding erroneous views in reference to the doctrine of eternal punishment. His lordship referred to the creed of St. Athanasius and the passage in the Essay on which the accusation was brought, and said he believed he put the true construction upon the words he had quoted from the Essay when he said it declared that a hope must be entertained of an intermediate state, and that, finally all—both great and small—would escape everlasting condemnation. He could not reconcile the opinions thus declared with the passages cited of the creeds and Formularies, and, therefore, the article would be admitted. His lordship directed that the articles should be reformed in accordance with his judgment, and allowed either or both parties to appeal.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

BETWEEN THE REV. C. WILLIAMS, AND THE REV. J. D. MASSINGHAM, M.A.

A public discussion took place at the Mechanics' Hall, Derby, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of June, between the Rev. C. Williams, Baptist minister, of Accrington; and the Rev. J. D. Massingham, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Derby, respecting "The Origin and Ownership of Church Property: its Present Distribution, and Proposed Scheme for its Re-distribution."

On Wednesday evening the hall was very crowded, and amongst those present were many of the local clergy and Dissenting ministers, and some Roman Catholic priests. The controversialists were of course received with great applause by their respective friends. On both occasions Mr. Hicklin was called to the chair, and discharged his trying duties with remarkable impartiality. Of the discussion, which occupies eighteen columns of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, we can necessarily give but an imperfect version.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening statement, explained that the question for that evening was "The Origin and Ownership of Church Property." The arrangements had been matured by a united committee. Each speaker would have half-an-hour, then twenty minutes, and a further twenty minutes each for question and answer and explanation.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS was then introduced, and was received with loud cheers. The position he took was, that tithes are a legal provision set apart now, and set apart for a long time past, by the State for the support of its clerical servants, the clergy of this land. He quoted the various authorities that are familiar to our readers in support of his views, and which it is needless to reproduce. Originally tithes went to the poor—now not a particle of them. It was from the Legislature that the Church obtained its legal right to tithe.

The King of the West Saxons (Ethelwulf), by and with the consent of his Parliament, convened at Winchester, in 855, decreed, "I grant, as an offering to God, and the blessed Virgin, and all the saints, a certain portion of my kingdom to be held by perpetual right, that is to say, a tenth part thereof." ("Title Deeds," p. 19.) King Athelstan (in 924) decreed, "I, Athelstan, king, by the advice of Wolfhelm, my archbishop, and of my other bishops, command and enjoin all my sheriffs, in the name of the Lord, and of all the saints, and as they tender my favour, to pay out of my proper substance to God, tithes as well of cattle as of the fruits of the earth. And let all my bishops do the same out of their substance, and my earls and my sheriffs. And I will that my bishops and sheriffs administer justice in this matter to all over whom they have jurisdiction. And let them complete this business by the day which we have fixed, namely, the Feast of the Beheading of John the Baptist. Let us reflect upon what Jacob said to God: 'I will offer unto thee tithes and peace-offerings.' And the Lord hath said in the Gospel, 'To him that hath shall be given, and he shall abound.' We are also to recollect how terribly it is laid down in the same book: 'If we are unwilling to pay tenths, then the nine parts shall be taken from us, and only a tenth shall be left.'" ("Title Deeds," p. 21.) King Edgar (967) decreed, "And if anyone shall refuse to pay his tithes in such manner as we have prescribed, then let the king's sheriff, and the bishop of the diocese, and the minister of the parish, come together, and let them by force cause the tenth part to be paid to the church to which it was due, leaving only the ninth part to the owner. And for the other eight parts, the lord of the manor shall have one fourth part, and the bishop of the diocese the other four." ("Title Deeds," p. 23.) We have abundant evidence here, that before that act was passed, tithes were a voluntary payment, withheld when a person thought fit to withhold them, and that the clergy could not recover by any legal process whatever.

This fact had been admitted again and again, and Mr. Williams quoted Lord Campbell, Earl Derby, Lord John Russell, and Adam Smith in support of this view. He was astonished, therefore, that any one at all acquainted with the history of tithes could say that those tithes were any other than a branch of the national property.

Surely the tithes were not voluntarily paid by the Irish peasantry. Our fathers have told us of the manner in which the pigs and the other effects of the Irish peasants were seized by the parson for the payment of those tithes. We know that the tithe-collector had to be guarded by the bayonets of soldiers, and we know also that that self-same exaction of tithes by force brought Ireland to the very verge of rebellion, and that but for the Tithe Composition Act it was the opinion of the leading statesmen that it would have been impossible to have held Ireland except by brute force as a part of the British Empire. And yet, forsooth, those tithes are described as the voluntary gifts of the people to the Church. Voluntary gifts collected at the point of the bayonet, and wrung from an unwilling people! (Applause.)

The speaker proceeded to contend that with respect to the other property of the Church, so much of the landed possessions, and so many of the endowments that were in existence in the reign of Henry VIII., the Protestant Episcopalians received from the State. The Roman Catholics were ejected by the Houses of Parliament, and the Protestant Episcopalians were put in their places, the State handing over to the Protestant Episcopalians what before had been enjoyed by the Roman Catholics; so much, therefore, was undoubtedly seized by the State as its own, and given as the State's own to another set of men altogether, namely, the Protestant Episcopalians. Now if the State be not the owner of Church property, he should like much to know who was. The Establishment is the creature of the State. It was a branch of the national service, as the army or navy, or the judges, or any other of the servants in the employment of the State, were. In the late decision relative to the case of Mr. Heath, Lord Cranworth laid it down that the simple question was whether Mr. Heath had offended against the statutes of the realm. That showed that the Church was an Act of Parliament Church. Indeed Nonconformists were members of it, and had as great an interest in the Establishment as the Churchmen in that room.

We are all of us liable, as you know full well in Derby, to be rated for the support of the fabric of the Church; and what is more, the legal officers have said that we are all liable to be fined if we do not pay. In Accrington we have had legal trials on this subject, and the decision is that, whether we will or not, every person is a member of the State-Church, and that every civilian is a communicant of the State-Church; and that, in short, there is no distinction known to the constitution between the civilian and the Churchman; so that really and truly this property is as much yours and mine as it is Mr. Massingham's and the Churchman's. (Applause.) We are all part proprietors. It is, in short, the property of the nation; and looking at this subject in what light you will, I think you will be compelled to come to this conclusion. Turn the subject as you may, upside down, to the right side or to the left, you, or any man, must come to the conclusion which I have been pointing out in this speech, that the property enjoyed by the Protestant Episcopal Church is State property, that it is not the property of any class or persuasion of Christians, but is in the strictest sense the property of the entire people, and belongs to the English nation. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers. In his opening remarks he said that if tithes belonged to the Roman Catholics the Liberation Society ought to advocate their restoration to them; and quoted the opinions of the Revs. W. Barker and Thorn and his opponent—all Dissenters, and all at variance as to the origin of Church property. It was a libel on the honesty of the Anglo-Saxon legislature to say that the Parliament originally gave what never belonged to it.

Would the sturdy Anglo-Saxon earls and barons be likely to submit to such an attempt, any more than our great landowners now? All that a monarch can do is to give what belongs to him. Besides, if Offa and his Parliament originally granted the tithes in 794, what need was there for Ethelwulf to do so in 855, or as others say, for Athelstan to do so in 927? The testimony of Short ("Hist. Ch. Eng." p. 12), as to the grant of Ethelwulf is as follows: "Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, before his journey to Rome, made a grant of a tenth of all his possessions, or liberated the tenth part of his possessions from every royal service and contribution." It is not at all clear what the nature of this grant was; it has generally been interpreted as relating to tithes, but as tithes are spoken of long before, there must either now have been a re-granting of them, or perhaps they were liberated from the burdens to which they were before exposed. One of the supposed canons of King Edward the Confessor, which were probably drawn up after the days of William Rufus, states that tithes were introduced with Christianity by Augustine, and there is no time in which they are mentioned without being spoken of as due. My opponent quoted this grant of Ethelwulf, but what version did he take? There are three versions in existence; one of them is well known to be a forgery. It was written by Matthew of Westminster, who wrote a copy four hundred years after the grant was made, and then it was that the words "Blessed Virgin" were foisted in as they seemed to serve a particular purpose, and when he came to these words, my opponent gave them especial emphasis. I would just say for, fear I should forget it, that the illustration which Mr. Williams gave of voluntary contributions will not hold. I know that if I wish to give a subscription to the Infirmary, I cannot make that subscription a tax, neither can an Act of Parliament make it a tax. Suppose that I have property to leave behind me, and leave that property subject to the payment to 10s. a year to the Infirmary here, or that I or Mr. Williams leave property subject to the payment of 10s. a year to the Liberation Society—a thing I should never do of course—but supposing that Mr. Williams does so, when his son or grandson dies, and his great grandson is a Churchman—for they generally turn round in two generations—and supposing that that great grandson were to say, "I do not agree with this Liberation Society," the law would say to him, "You have inherited this property left you subject to a certain payment, and that payment must be made." (Cheers.) That is just the position of tithes. Do not fancy that I am pleading for myself. I receive no tithes. Although I am in pretty good condition I do not receive a penny of tithe. The only person in Derby who receives any tithe is Mr. Wilkinson. The greater part of the tithes belong not to the clergy, but to the laity. The Duke of Devonshire has the whole diocese of Lismore. Not a single clergyman in the whole diocese has a penny of tithe. The duke receives all himself. But suppose that these tithes were done away with. If you rented a property paying 500l. a year to the landlord, and the tithe upon it were 50l. a year, if the legislature did away with the tithes—and I am not at all afraid that they will do so—your landlord would say, "You gave me 500l. a year rent, and paid 50l. for tithes, that was 550l. If the property was worth 550l. to you last year, it is worth that this year, and if you do not pay

me 550l., I will get some other tenant who will." What security would Mr. Williams give you that you would receive a benefit from the abolition of tithes? It is all, to use a vulgar expression, b-o-s-h, bosh. (Laughter.) But let us examine farther this grant of tithes. Another high authority, Palgrave, (i. 159,) speaking of Ethelwulf's grant, says, "that the right of the Church had already been recognised in the most 'equivocal' manner." Dr. Hook ("Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," p. 287) says, "We are to bear in mind that an Anglo-Saxon king was only the chieftain of the people, not the owner of the soil. Although he possessed certain rights, and claimed certain dues, he was only one among the landed proprietors. Ethelwulf could not give what he did not possess: he simply devoted to religious and charitable uses a tenth part of his private estates, and released from all payments due to him as king a tenth part of the lands unenfranchised. Mr. Williams talked to you about corn and different kinds of property which paid tithe. It is quite true that the tithe was not a tithe of land, but of produce. Mark that! It was a tithe of the produce of the land, not of the land itself; and the law considered that as the land became more valuable, the tithe would increase; and as more ministerial aid was required for the people, the funds to employ them would increase with them, and the Church would spread by degrees over the country, without clergymen being compelled to go about almost as beggars on the voluntary principle, and becoming sometimes almost a nuisance. (Hear, hear.) Chief Justice Blackstone, one of England's greatest judges, says (Com. ii. p. 25), "We cannot possibly ascertain the time when tithes were first introduced into this country. Possibly they were contemporary with the planting of Christianity among the Saxons, about the end of the sixth century. But the first mention of them which I have met with in any written English law, is in a constitutional decree, made in a synod held A.D. 786, wherein the payment of tithes is strongly enjoined." So that this great and learned judge is of opinion that tithes were possibly paid at least 186 years before mention was made of them in any written English law. Burns, another high authority ("Ecclesiastical Law," iii. 679), alluding to the times of Offa, states, "That tithes were before paid in England by way of offerings, according to the ancient usages and decrees of the Church, appears from the canons of Egbert, Archbishop of York, about the year 750; and from an epistle of Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, which he wrote to Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the same time; and from the seventeenth canon of the General Council, held for the whole kingdom at Chalcedon, in the year 787. But this law of Offa was that which first gave the Church a civil right in them, by way of property and inheritance, and enabled the clergy to gather and recover them as their legal due by the coercion of the civil power. But this establishment of Offa reached no farther than to the kingdom of Mercia, over which Offa reigned; until Ethelwulf, about sixty years after, enlarged it for the whole realm of Britain." Sharon Turner ("History of Anglo-Saxon Times") says, "On carefully reading the obscure words of the three copies of this charter (of Ethelwulf), which three succeeding chroniclers have left us, it will appear that it cannot have been the original grant of the tithes for all England. These words imply either that it was a liberation of the land which the clergy had before been in possession of, from all the services and payments to which the Anglo-Saxon lands were generally liable, or that it was an additional gift of land, not of tithes, either of the king's permission, or of some other which is not explained." Rudborne says that Ethelwulf freed the churches of his kingdom from all royal tribute, and offered to the Lord a tenth of his own property. (Anglo-Saxon, i. 202.) Kennett says, "Of old, all the tithes of a whole diocese were paid in to the bishop for a common fund;" and that "Gregory prescribed to Augustine a method of dividing them." (Parochial Antiquities, p. 79.) Blackstone (Com. vol. ii. p. 26) says, "When dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithes of each parish were allotted to its own particular minister first, by common consent, or the appointment of lords of manors, and afterwards by the written law of the land." The lords of manors, "as Christianity spread itself, began to build churches upon their own demesnes or wastes, to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and in order to have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes whereof were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish." Prideaux, in proving that personal tithes in towns and cities were as much due as predial tithes in country parishes, refers to the canons of Egbert, Archbishop of York, 735, as prescribing payment of both. "Vindication of the Award," p. 293. Selden, a Dissenter ("Against the Divine Origin of Tithes," p. 1, 209), says, "Afterward, when devotion grew firmer, and most laymen of fair estate desired the country residence of some chaplain, &c., oratories and chapels began to be built for them also; and being hallowed by the bishop, were endowed with private maintenance by the founders, for the incumbents that should there only reside." (Applause.) Hallam, "History of Europe," c. 7, says, that the payment of tithes was at first made to the bishop—that rural churches were erected as the piety of a landlord suggested—and that the practice of paying them had gained ground to a considerable extent before Charlemagne confirmed them by a civil statute. What is more than all this, and what proves as much as anything can that the Church was endowed by private individuals, is the Statute of Mortmain. In the reign of Henry III., an act was passed declaring that henceforth it would not be lawful for any person to give his lands to any religious house. This shows not only that people were in the habit of making those grants, but that they frequently did so. It was so common, that people often gave too much, and the law stepped in to prevent it.

After many other quotations to the same effect, Mr. Massingham contended that Magna Charta, the great charter of English liberty, clearly proclaimed the independence of the English Church. It begins thus:—"We (the King of Great Britain) have granted to God, and by this our present charter have confirmed, for us and our heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free, and have her whole rights and liberties inviolable." (Cheers.) The

speaker also quoted the coronation oath and sat down amid prolonged applause.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS said that nearly all Mr. Massingham's arguments and authorities were taken bodily from Mr. Eagar's pamphlet. He did not dispute that tithes had, in ancient times, been voluntarily paid.

If Mr. Massingham can produce a deed that says that a man holds his property subject to the payment of tithes—a deed that gives a tithe of the fish that are caught by the fisherman to the clergy—if he can do that, he will have proved his point. I asked Mr. Eagar if he knew of any such; and he candidly answered "No." I should like to see that deed, if it could be produced. The tithes that I mention, he says, were all paid to the clergy. And I did not mention the tithes that were not paid to the clergy. When I gave that three and-a-half millions, the figures had reference simply to what the clergy had received. Mr. Massingham—I am sure it was by a slip—said that before the time of Ethelwulf, the right of the Church to tithes had been recognised in the most "equivocal" manner. (Laughter.) That is true. By that slight mistake Mr. Massingham put the question precisely in the same position as I should have put it myself. Mr. Massingham, having studied history, must allow that originally the people could pay their tithes either to the bishop or the minister or the incumbent, as they pleased. The law to which Mr. Eagar referred was after that state of things, so that the laity could no longer pay the tithe to whomsoever they pleased, but were compelled to pay their tithe to one or the other. As to the argument that it is according to the principle laid down as to what God sanctioned in Judaical times, we ought to be guided now, I cannot agree with that. Jesus Christ ordered men to go to the Temple and offer gifts as they were required. We do not now go to the Temple. If his argument be worth anything, it proves too much for his purpose. As to his last argument about this act which has passed giving undisturbed possession of chapels to those who have possessed them during twenty-five years, I deny that the clergy have ever had tithes as their own property for twenty-five or any number of years; and you may depend on it that the people of England never will let them have them.

Mr. Williams then quoted further authorities to show that Church property is national property—the 32 Henry VIII.; 1 Edward VI.; Queen Elizabeth, who took 1,000*l.* a-year from the Bishop of Durham, and gave the money to her garrison at Berwick. (1 Strype's Parker, vol. i. p. 106); a speech of Sir R. Inglis in 1836, and the emphatic opinions of Sir James Macintosh, Lord Brougham, Mr. Baron Wilde, and Lord Campbell. The latter said, in his speech on the ownership of Church property, in the House of Commons in 1835, that he held an opinion, which he had formed after great deliberation, that the property of the Church ought not to be touched while it could be beneficially employed for the Church; but it was the property of the State; the State conferred it, and the State might take it away when it could be of no further use to the Church. . . . Tithes were not the voluntary donation of the faithful.

Then with regard to the land with which the Church was endowed—generally speaking, that likewise belonged to the King or State; and whether the clergy were supported by landed possessions or by pecuniary incomes, was quite immaterial; if by pecuniary income, and that was too much, it might be diminished; if by land, and that was too much, that might in part be taken away. . . . He knew of no distinction between the law and the Church in this respect.

. . . Before the Reformation in Scotland, not less than one-third of the property of that country belonged to the Church; but they afterwards dealt wisely with that property, because they allotted a distinct proportion of it for those who ministered at the altar, and applied the rest to useful purposes. Now (said the speaker), if we be wrong, we are wrong with Sir James Macintosh; we are wrong with Lord Brougham; we are wrong with Lord Campbell; we are wrong with Baron Wilde; and surely if it is to be held that we err, we err in good company, and our learning cannot be considered to be very much at fault. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM did not assert that Church property was private property. Just as Chelsea Hospital belonged to the army, and must be confined to the army, and cannot be devoted to any other particular purpose; and just as Greenwich Hospital was to be employed for the use of the navy; so was Church property to be employed for the Church. (Hear.) As for Baron Wilde, he did not know how he could ever say that the surplus revenue of the Church could be applied to other purposes.

There has been an improvement made in the distribution of Church revenues. In Ireland, it was said, some time ago, that if two archbishops were sufficient for England, two archbishops should also be sufficient for Ireland. Accordingly they have now in that country only the archdioceses of Armagh and Dublin, the archdioceses of Tuam and Killaloe having been suppressed, and their revenues distributed through the other dioceses of the provinces. I do not object to such a proceeding as that when necessary. We do not entrust the affairs of our Church in the hands of some back-parlour meeting. We give our Church property into the hands of the representatives of the people, who do their best to use it for the advantage of the Church, and not for the purpose of abolishing the Church. ("Hear," and cheers.)

The speaker then quoted Horace Mann, and the following from Toulmin Smith:—

So far is the State from at present supporting the Church, that every parish church in England was founded, not by the State, but by individual donation in ages past; while the parson's income is entirely derived, partly from similar sources, and partly from a charge—far heavier than any Church-rate—which has been attached like any rent-charge to the ownership of certain classes of property for centuries. The State supports neither the one nor the other. All that the State does is impartially to ensure the protection of the

law, alike to the ancient property of the Church, and to the more recent property—acquired by similar donation and endowment—of every Dissenting chapel in the land. The latter are thus just as much State-protected as the former. (Great applause.)

The speaker also quoted Dr. Watts, Matthew Henry, the *Eclectic Review*, Dr. Owen, and Dr. Pye-Smith in support of his argument that the property of the Church was not national property. His position was this:—

We do not say that Church property is private property for any one of us. We know it is not. It was given by persons, members of the Church, for the support of the ministry of the Church, for the benefit of the laity of the Church. And supposing that I went off and ran away to the continent to enjoy myself for six months, and left no one at home to attend to my parish, the authorities would come down upon me, and would take care that I should not do the same again. It is just the same in the Dissenting chapels. (Hear.) Supposing a minister was appointed and would not do his duty, what then would happen? The law would take good care that he should do his duty. (Laughter and hisses.) These subjects have been alluded to in the House of Commons, by Lord Brougham, and Lord Palmerston, and Lord Campbell. All these speakers were of opinion that supposing Church property could be more equally distributed, it did not belong to one corporation, but should be fairly appropriated. For instance the Bishopric of London had property which at first, when it was given, had no houses upon it. It was subsequently let for building purposes, and the property was greatly increased. What did the legislature do? We have no right, said they, to take this from the Church; we will take the surplus and invest it in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and have it distributed over the country for the benefit of the country and the benefit of the Church. That is fair. The more that principle is carried out, the better. We want reform, and I want reform as much as any one. But while I want reform I want the interests of the Church protected, and I only say this, that the State are the guardians, not the owners, of our property, and they may act as guardians as they have acted for the welfare of the Church, not for the spoliation of the Church. (Cheers.)

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said he did not accept Presbyterians as authorities, and objected quite as much to a Presbyterian as to an Episcopal Establishment. He disputed his opponent's statement with reference to the legal position of the Episcopal and Dissenting clergyman.

Mr. Massingham said that when the law stepped in and compelled him to be a resident minister, it only did to him what it did to the Dissenter. (Hear.) Mr. Massingham says what is wrong. I may be away from my church for a twelvemonth together, and the law would not, and what is more, could not, touch me. And I should like to see the Act of Parliament produced which sanctions the statement that Mr. Massingham has made. This is a matter between my church and myself. It is a matter between him and the State. (Great cheers, and loud cries of "No, no.") I mean to say that it is.

There was no answer to what Lord Brougham said respecting Chelsea Hospital, that would bear Mr. Massingham out in his statement.

Supposing that that happy time were come,—and would to God it were!—when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and war will be no more; supposing that the millennium had dawned, and armies no longer needed, whose would Chelsea Hospital and Greenwich Hospital be then? (Hear.) Depend upon it that we could find no other owner than the State, and that it would be for the State to see what should be done with those hospitals. (Hear.) All that I say is this, that whenever the period arrives that the State Church shall be no longer endowed, and it may be thought for the advantage of the Church and the nation to do away with it,—until that day comes God forbid that there should be separation of Church and State, and I do not want to see that separation until it can be proved to be for the good of both; but, when it shall be for the good of both, then I contend that, as in the case of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the property now enjoyed by the Church would revert to the State as its natural owner. (Cheers.)

In Proctor on "The Book of Common Prayer" he found the very acts that dispossessed the Roman Catholics, and put the Protestant Episcopalians in their place, and he said that however the Roman Catholics came by their property, the Protestant Episcopalians received it from the State. He could not go so far as Mr. Massingham—he would not insult Churchmen by stating that they were simply Roman Catholics with their faces washed. ("Hear," and cheers.) They were another Church altogether, and he thought a branch of Christ's true Church. ("Hear," and renewed cheers.) And it was in their capacity as Protestant Episcopalians, and on the condition that they would forswear allegiance to the Pope, that they were admitted to the benefices and promoted to the enjoyment of their incomes. (Hear.) The speaker concluded an eloquent peroration amid enthusiastic applause.

The Rev. Mr. MASSINGHAM asked why the Presbyterian authorities, disclaimed by Mr. Williams, were so constantly paraded during the Bicentenary celebration. He thus defined the difference between taxes and tithes:—

Taxes are employed for secular purposes; tithes are intended for religious purposes. Taxes are collected by government officials. Tithes are taken by their rightful owners. Taxes go for the expenses of the State; tithes for the support and benefit of those to whom they belong, whether laymen or clergymen. We get no tithes in Derby, so it does not matter. Taxes form part of the revenue of the country; the tithes are property in the country, and are advertised to be sold continually in your newspapers. Taxes are imposed for the purpose of constitutional government, and belong exclusively to government. Tithes are private property protected by government, and continually bought and sold without the government being allowed to claim a farthing of them.

The speaker still argued that the contract was

between the Church and himself, the same as it was between the church and Mr. Williams. (Cries of "No, no," and great tumult.) The only difference was that the authority in his case would be enforced by law, if necessary, which, he thought, was perfectly right. (Cheers.) What he meant by the words quoted by Mr. Williams was that at the Reformation the Church was purified. But the Church remained the same. If the slave was emancipated, did he become a new man, or the same? Was he not the same man that he was before the emancipation was carried into effect? He would now borrow from Mr. Eagar's tract.

On the 28th February, 1861, Mr. Eagar said, "I hereby offer a donation of twenty pounds to the Liberation Society if Messrs. Miall, Foster, or Binney, or any of them, will prove that the payment of tithes originated, or were first made by the authority of an Act of Parliament, and I propose that the question in dispute be decided by arbitration. I shall select one party, my opponents another, and the two thus appointed to choose a third, whose decision shall be final. The party against whom the verdict is given, to pay the costs of arbitration, and this challenge to be taken up within a month from this time. I sent a letter this day to the secretary of the Liberation Society, intimating to him my intention." This challenge was not accepted. He has repeated it, and I dare Mr. Williams to accept it. If he win the wager, I should not mind giving him 25*l.* for his 20*l.*; but if he cannot, then let him act honestly, and leave off promulgating his gross perversions of fact and history—or pretending to argue in favour of what he knows he cannot prove. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Williams wished it to be understood that he was not the agent of the Liberation Society. Mr. WILLIAMS also explained that he met Mr. Eagar to ask him to come to a public discussion, and he declined. He then asked Mr. Eagar whether he would meet Mr. Miall, and he declined, and, consequently, he (Mr. Williams) thought that Mr. Eagar's proposal was not worth consideration. (Cheers and uproar.)

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the meeting had terminated for that evening, and expressed his thanks to those present for their attendance.

THE SECOND DAY.

The second day's discussion took place on Thursday, amid great excitement. Long before the hour for its commencement the spacious hall was crowded to its fullest capacity. Both the disputants on their appearance were heartily cheered by their respective friends. Mr. Hicklin again presided, and claimed a fair hearing for each speaker.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS opened the discussion, his subject being the unequal and injurious distribution of the property of the Church, and the necessity and desirableness of the dis-establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church. (Hear, hear.) In commencing he said that his remarks would necessarily assume the shape of an attack upon the Church.

I distinguish between the Establishment and the Church. The Establishment may be altogether wrong, yet the Church altogether right, and in the observations I hope to address to you, I wish it to be distinctly understood that in my opinion the same evils would result if any other Church were substituted for the Protestant Episcopal Church—(Hear, hear)—that these evils are not within that body as a Church, but that they cleave to that body simply in consequence of its relation to the State, and so long as we must have a State Church, I can see no danger at all in interfering with the possessions of the Protestant Establishment—nay, I would give my vote for things remaining as they are, rather than put any other Church in the place which that Church now occupies. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of his address the speaker referred to the amount of Church property, the bad management of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the wealth of the cathedrals, the evils of lay patronage, of the appointment of bishops by the State and of the clergy by patrons of livings. He dealt with questions and facts more generally familiar than those contained in the first lecture. But were it otherwise, we have no space left for extracts from his effective address.

Mr. MASSINGHAM, in his reply, took little notice of his antagonist's facts, but quoted Dr. Guthrie against his voluntary arguments, said he would rather Lord Palmerston should appoint bishops than the whole body of the clergy, and expressed his strong desire that all Church patronage should be taken out of the hands of the Lord Chancellor. He quoted Lord Brougham against the principle of popular election of the clergy, and gave some illustrations of the way in which Dissenting ministers were treated by their people—one minister having been obliged to leave Nottingham because he had preached too faithfully against the sins of trade and adulteration, who was now a clergyman in Derby. He had seen so much evil result from the election of ministers by the people, that he could never advocate it, although he formerly thought otherwise. He thought it would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the Establishment. If they wanted to find fair and independent men, where would they better succeed than among the bishops and the clergy? ("Hear, hear," and hisses.) He preferred the freedom of his own Church to that of America, where the ministers were called upon to preach up slavery.

The discussion proceeded for some time longer, Mr. Williams quoting the judgment of Dr. Lushington in the "Essays and Reviews" case to show that the Church was entirely amenable to law, and Mr. Miall's lecture to show how liberally he was disposed to deal with the bishops and clergy. Mr. Massingham quoted from a earlier tract by Mr. Miall, and some confusion and altercation arose, owing, it appears, to Mr. Massingham not having read the lecture in which Mr. Miall's views on the distribution of Church property were explained.

After the set speeches, Mr. Williams asked his opponent a series of questions, which having been answered,

Mr. WILLIAMS, in a highly complimentary speech, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, in the course of which he said:—

I hope no ill-feeling will result from this controversy, and that in our intercourse with each other outside these walls, we shall be just as cordial as I am certain we shall be in passing this vote of thanks to our chairman. (Hear, hear.) Occasions like these may do good by arousing thought and promoting inquiry. They can only do evil when they embitter feeling and alienate friends, and I do hope that the spirit manifested by our chairman, that even-handedness and universal friendliness which have done so much to keep us in order—and it has been a difficult matter to keep us in order—will also be manifested by us out of doors, and that no one will have occasion to say he has lost a friend through differing in opinion.

The Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM, in equally flattering terms, seconded the motion, and proposed to include in it the united committee which had made arrangements for the discussion. For himself, he could, while standing up for the truth, go and shake hands with Mr. Williams, and co-operate with those Dissenters who differed from him with as much cordiality as he had done before.

After a few words from the Rev. C. WILLIAMS in eulogy of the committee, the resolution was carried unanimously with a general clapping of hands.

The CHAIRMAN, immediately on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. In the course of his remarks, he said, that while willing to appreciate the efforts of those who ecclesiastically differed from him, he naturally felt a strong affection and veneration for the Church in which he was born, and of which he remained a member.

The great defence and best bulwark of the Church are to be found in her invaluable Liturgy, and in those articles which embody every vital and important doctrine in the Word of God, which are the means of guiding her children into the paths of peace and educating them for the many mansions of their Father's house. (Cheers.) While these remain essentially unaltered, we need entertain no fears for the safety of the Church; there is a vitality in them, which in time gone by has enabled her to survive, when oppressed by the heaviest of all burdens, the deadness of her own nominal followers; and there is a buoyancy in them which in times to come will cause her ark to float upon the waters of that moral deluge, to which reference has been made, and which may be surging around her, but which will only lift her the higher above the rocks and quicksands of earth and raise her nearer to the heaven to which she points. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated, the rev. disputants setting an example of fraternal feeling by cordially shaking hands.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, B.A., delivered, at the Carlton Hall, to a highly respectable and numerous audience, the second of the series of lectures announced on this subject. Mr. R. Lankester occupied the chair. The subject was, "The Position of Ecclesiastical Parties in the first half of the 17th Century; and the Act of Uniformity," and the rev. lecturer said that he wished he had been allowed to follow his own inclination, and that the lecture had not been forced upon him by a most decided sense of Christian duty, from which he dared not shrink. As the Rev. Mr. Wright had stated, the agitation did not rest with the Dissenters, for just previously to the lecture by the Rev. Mr. Clifford, in whose candour he wished he could as fully believe as he did his skill as a lecturer, it had been determined that there should be no united demonstration in connection with the Bicentenary, lest thereby they should be offering offence to their much esteemed brethren in the town belonging to the Church of England. In reference to what Mr. Clifford had said about Cromwell, the lecturer remarked that if that clergyman had lived a few generations back, and had set to music his calumnies of that great man, the people might have danced to them. But it was too late for such a thing now. (Hear, and applause.) Posterity had judged him, and whilst it owned the Stuarts as tyrants and hypocrites, it knew that Oliver Cromwell was no tyrant and no hypocrite, but that he saved England from the curse stamped upon her by the domination of Charles and Laud. He went on to refer to the petitions presented before the death of Charles, and the accession of Cromwell to the Protectorate, and the parliamentary Committees that were appointed in consequence.

He held in his hand a pamphlet, entitled, "How did they get there?" and those who had not seen it might judge of the spirit in which it was written when he told them of some of the epithets therein applied to those who felt themselves bound to take that side of the question which he happened to take. Some Southampton friend had recently been kind enough to send him a copy through the post. To that friend he was very much obliged, and sincerely hoped that he would, by expending twopenny more, possess himself of another pamphlet, entitled, "Digging a Little Deeper, or how they got there" (Hear, hear, laughter, and applause), which was an answer to the said pamphlet, and after reading that, he (Mr. Carlisle) should like to hear that friend's opinion of the Rev. Mr. Venables, the writer of the pamphlet first alluded to. Possibly the author had had something to do with a gentleman whose name was intimately associated with Bishop's Waltham, for it was rather a strange coincidence that it contained the identical quotation given by the Rev. Mr. Brock in an indignation letter published a short time since in the *Hampshire Advertiser*. The quotation was from a sermon by the late Dr. Hamilton, a well-known Independent minister, but one of the commas had unfortunately lost its tail, and that, too, in a very awkward and material place,

for it happened to be in the middle of a sentence. (A laugh.) Dr. Hamilton's sentence, when quoted in its entirety, clearly meant, not, of course, that they had no business to celebrate the Bicentenary, but that they were to trace back their origin not merely to the Nonconformists of 1662, but through all ages of the Church to the churches of the Apostles—a distinction and a difference, too. ("Hear," and applause.) He hoped that Mr. Brock would not say, with the *Record*, when it was reminded of a similar tampering with a sentence:—"Context! What have we to do with the context?" There is the quotation, honest and unmistakable, and that is quite enough for us." But, he would remind him, that it was not enough for them. (Hear.) This pamphlet referred to the ejection of 7,000 clergymen, but he would remind the writer that the source whence he had obtained his information, a book written by Mr. Walker, was a book which had been accurately described as written with partiality, and in language not fit for the lips of a clergyman, a scholar, or a Christian. Walker spent ten years in searching out the names of all the sequestered clergymen that could be heard of, and, on the impartial authority of Hall, upon Walker's own showing, he could not produce nearly 2,000 names after the most diligent investigation. Besides this, Dr. Vaughan had shown that there could have been but a small number of sequestered clergymen living at the time of the Restoration. He said, advisedly, that no Church in the world had more need to pray without ceasing, "from all false doctrine, heresy and schism, good Lord deliver us," than had the Church of England. The Nonconformists were branded as political Dissenters, denounced as noisy, troublesome fellows, and told they had nothing to do with it. One would think that their ministers were politically appointed, politically supported, and that they prayed according to Act of Parliament. The real fact was that they had been compelled to stand forward in defence of their Nonconformity, and to say that they gloried in it. (Hear.) The outcry was the outcry of truth struggling for perfect freedom, and the whole nation was giving utterance to it, and would not be persuaded or intimidated by any attempt to stifle it. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to the rev. gentleman brought the proceedings to a close.

SHEFFIELD.—On Thursday night, the Rev. W. Brook, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, delivered a lecture in the Townhead-street Temperance Hall, on "The Antecedents of the Act of Uniformity." There was a crowded and very respectable attendance. The chair was taken by Ald. Francis Hoole, and the platform was occupied by a number of ministers and prominent members of the Nonconformist denominations. After his historical review the lecturer said:—

It had been well said, during the agitations of the struggle, that it was one in which posterity alone could judge plaintiff and defendant. Both plaintiff and defendant had now been in their graves 200 years, and the English people were called upon to pronounce between them, and to say whether that great agony was really the death-throe in which liberty and truth were strangled, or was it the birth-throe, in which liberty and truth came out into other forms of joy, and peace in the Holy Ghost? He hoped all his audience would be persuaded that liberty and truth did not then come to their end, but that they rose to a new life, and had been rising still. In the meantime, he asked his friends of all classes to digest the primary and essential principle of their Nonconformity. He asked them to ruminate upon the ultimate fact into which Nonconformity resolves itself, namely, the right and the duty of every man to act for himself religiously. Not the right merely. He had heard the right of private judgment lauded and enforced until he was sick at heart. The right, by all means,—the right, and the duty, always. What God had joined together let no man put asunder; the right and the duty of every man to act for himself religiously. No man ought to be invested with authority to require another to observe any religious ritual, or to enforce his submission to any particular creed. If in his heart he accepts the ritual, let him by all means act as it directs. If in his conscience he adopts the creed, let him believe what it prescribes. But if ritual and creed alike are at variance with his convictions, let him be at liberty not only to think so, but to say so; and let him be at liberty, moreover, to carry his thinking and his saying into action; no penalty awaiting him; no disadvantage entailed upon him; no stigma attaching to him; the privilege being his as much as ours of sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid. (The rev. lecturer, who had been frequently and cordially cheered, sat down amidst reiterated and enthusiastic applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Brook, moved by the Rev. Brewin Grant, was carried with acclamation; and a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman, closed the proceedings.

DERBY.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the Rev. H. Tarrant delivered a lecture in the Baptist Chapel, St. Mary's-gate, on "Oliver Cromwell and Charles the Second." The design of the lecturer was to exhibit the contrast between these two celebrated notabilities. The lower part of the chapel was filled with a very respectable and intelligent audience. A hymn having been sung and prayer offered by the Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., the Rev. J. Stevenson, the minister, introduced the lecturer. Not a word was uttered by any speaker during the course of the evening that could give pain to persons belonging to other denominations of the Christian Church. The prevailing tone and spirit of the meeting were, goodwill to all men. The truth was assuredly spoken in love. The genial spirit, the flowing humour, the lively wit, the equable stream of descriptive words, were never more felicitously displayed in any of the lectures given by the Rev. H. Tarrant to which we have had the pleasure of listening. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., and was seconded by the Rev. J. D. Massingham, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, who stated that he admired the gentlemanly and Christian tone of the lecture, though he viewed the subject from a different point. He begged to be allowed to second the resolution. After a brief acknowledgment of the vote by the lecturer, the meeting broke up.

Mr. Tarrant has recently lectured on "The Puritan and Pilgrim Fathers," at Victoria-street and Regent-street school-rooms, Derby, and at Little Eaton, Cuxsbench, Melbourne, and Belper; the congregations, with one exception, have been very great.—*Derby Reporter*.

THE ROCHDALE DISCUSSION.—The letters to which we referred in our last, as exposing the misstatements of the Rev. J. Bardsley, appeared in the *Rochdale Observer*, and not in the *Pilot*.

CHURCH-RATES REFUSED.—In the parish of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, a few days ago, a fabric rate was proposed "on principle." The Rev. J. Webb proposed, as a voluntary rate could not be agreed upon, that no rate be granted, which was carried by two to one.—At Gorleston, near Yarmouth, the chairman refused to put any amendment, even for a voluntary rate, and a compulsory rate was refused by 29 to 15. In this place a voluntary rate had previously brought more money than was required.

THE DARLINGTON CHURCH-RATE CASE.—The Bail Court, on Thursday, before Justices Wightman, Blackburn, and Mellor, was occupied the greater part of the day in hearing the arguments in the case of Pease and others v. Chater and another, which was an action tried before Mr. Justice Mellor, at Durham, where the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs; damages 74*l.* A rule was obtained to set aside the verdict, and enter it for the defendants. The plaintiffs are some Quakers, and some not; and the defendants are two of the justices of the county of Durham. The action arose from an alleged illegal issuing of an order and distress, &c., for Church-rates, the expenses of which the plaintiffs had sought to recover by the action. There were several points upon which the rule was granted, but the great and important question for the consideration of the Court was, whether, when an objection was taken before magistrates to a Church-rate, and they *bond fide* came to an erroneous conclusion that the objection was a mere pretence, they were liable to an action for the proceedings that followed as a consequence on that decision. The Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, took time to consider their judgment.

DR. NEWMAN AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.—A report having obtained currency that the Rev. Dr. Newman, who many years ago went over to the Romish Church from the Church of England, had left, or was about to leave, the Oratory at Birmingham, of which he has been the head for several years, the Rev. Dr. assures the *Record* "that he has never had, nor has, nor (as he believes) ever will have, any, either wish or intention of leaving the Church of Rome and becoming a Protestant again."

VISIT OF THE MADIAT TO EXETER.—On Wednesday evening the far-famed Madiat were introduced to an Exeter audience by Mr. Soltau, one of the lay ministers of the Plymouth Brethren. The meeting was held at the Royal Public Rooms. Mr. Soltau gave an interesting account of the persecution of the Protestants at Florence, and a Rev. — Muscardi, formerly a Roman Catholic missionary priest in Jerusalem, rendered into English the interesting speech of F. Madiat. The object of the meeting is to get funds for the re-establishment of a Protestant cemetery at Florence. The Christian converts having no other means of getting at the Roman Catholics think that they could address the crowds who come to the cemetery on occasions of funerals, and that out of the doorway of death they would lead some to the threshold of eternal life who are now grovelling in the worse than Egyptian darkness of Roman error. The proceedings of the evening were closed by the Rev. Gratian Guinness, who delivered an eloquent and impressive speech, the staple of which was intense Calvinism, though on the whole there were some threads of an uncertain colour which showed that the fabric of his faith was not wholly of the Calvinistic tissue.—*Western Times*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROSELYTISING AT BRIGHTON.—Considerable excitement has prevailed during the last few weeks at Brighton in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a girl named Eliza Coe, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The missing young female had filled a situation in the family of Mrs. Tremeneere, a lady of High-Church principles, and while there appears to have paid some furtive visits to a Roman Catholic chapel in the vicinity of her mistress's residence. Subsequently the girl entered into service in a Roman Catholic family, and apprised her mother, who resides at Dorking, of the circumstance. This led the girl's father to visit Brighton with the object of removing his daughter home. At first the girl consented to return, but almost immediately afterwards was missed from the house. An application of the father to the magistrates to aid him in discovering his daughter led to the examination of the girl's mistress, and of the other domestics in the house, by an inspector of police. Each of the parties interrogated, however, positively denied a knowledge of the girl's whereabouts. A correspondence ensued in the Brighton journals, in which the Rev. G. A. Oldham, formerly a Protestant curate at Dorking, but now a Roman Catholic priest at Brighton, and Mr. Wilson, the husband of the girl's mistress, took part. The public excitement respecting the mysterious disappearance of the missing female, nothing abated, found expression last week in a great indignation meeting, held at Brighton. Mr. Fokett was present, and the proceedings were perfectly unanimous; but the "No Popery" demonstrations assumed so threatening an aspect, that Mr. Fokett found it necessary to beseech the multitude to "return peaceably to their homes," satisfied with the result of their proceedings, and the practical protest

which they had entered against the underhand practices of the Romish Church. Unexpectedly, however, the girl, two days previously, returned to her friends at Dorking. Notwithstanding repeated and strenuous attempts to discover where she has resided during her absence, she maintains a rigid silence, and positively refuses to inform any one on the subject. An application was made by the gentleman who accompanied the girl home for the parents' permission for her to return, but this was very properly refused. She only says that she has been perfectly happy, and that she wants to go back again, whilst she professes the utmost contempt for what she is pleased to call the "ignorance of her parents." The matter has produced so much excitement in Dorking, that no less than 600 copies of the *Brighton Times*, containing an account of the indignation meeting, were sold there on Saturday.

Religious Intelligence.

MICKLEBY.—The Rev. R. S. Lewis, formerly of Shere, near Guildford, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Mickleby, Yorkshire, and intends to commence his ministry on July 6th.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—On Sunday week this place of worship was re-opened, after having undergone considerable alterations. The further wall has been recessed, and the pulpit replaced by a platform and projecting desk, with very tasteful pillars and balustrade. A fine organ has also been erected. The Rev. Henry Allon preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., the pastor, in the evening, to large congregations.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—A meeting of this useful mission was held on Friday night last, 27th ult., in St. James's Hall, Regent-street. It was well attended by the poor women, many of whom were rescued and placed in homes. They were addressed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. We understand that the committee are not able to hold frequent meetings because of the low state of their funds. This is greatly to be lamented, as it must be apparent to every one who observes the state of our streets at night that at this season vice abounds in an unusual degree.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—On Sunday evening, June 29th, an eloquent sermon was preached in the Lecture Hall, Three-mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, by the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, D.D., President of the Central College, United States. The rev. doctor founded a powerful discourse on the words, "Yet one thing thou lackest," and, having showed that religion was "the one thing needful" for time and for eternity, concluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to prepare for the world to come. There was a numerous audience, composed chiefly of working men and their wives, and the doctor's remarks were received with great interest and attention.

PETERBOROUGH.—CONGREGATIONAL BAZAAR.—A bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles was opened on Wednesday, and continued on Thursday and Saturday, in the Town Hall (kindly lent by the feekeepers free of charge) for the purpose of augmenting the fund for the removal of the debt on the new Congregational chapel. Through the exertions of the ladies a stock of varied and valuable articles has been collected together, and effectively laid out for public inspection in the hall, which was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. The receipts amounted to 106*l.* The pastor, the Rev. A. Murray, and his people hope to be able by weekly contributions, and other means, to extinguish the debt (600*l.*) on their beautiful sanctuary by the end of the year, and thus commemorate the Bicentenary of 1662.

SUDBURY.—On Wednesday, June 25th, the Rev. G. Hollier was publicly ordained to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in Trinity Chapel, Sudbury. In the afternoon the Rev. W. Bentley (Baptist), of Sudbury, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. J. Steer, of Friars'-street Chapel, Sudbury, delivered an excellent introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Burgess, of Long Melford, asked the usual questions; the Rev. H. Davies, of Lavenham, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. S. Steer, of Castle Hedingham, delivered a most impressive charge. At the close of the afternoon service about 250 of the friends took tea in the school-room, after which brief congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Elrick, M.A., of Clare, formerly pastor of the church, and J. Rutter, of Denston. In the evening a very earnest and instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Jones, of Tucket-street Chapel, Ipswich. The Rev. Messrs. Richardson, of Bures, Fisher, of Boxstead, Keen, of Sudbury, Harbourn, of Cavendish, &c., took part in the services. The collections for the support of the ministry in the place amounted to 15*l.* 12*s.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BISHOP'S WALTHAM.—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel about to be erected at Bishop's Waltham was laid on Wednesday last week. At one o'clock Samuel Morley, Esq., accompanied by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, Rev. Mr. Maunsell, Rev. Mr. Varty, and others arrived on the spot, and laid the stone with the customary formalities and delivered a suitable address on the occasion. A hymn having been sung and prayer offered up, many of those present adjourned to a collation provided at the Crown Hotel. The Rev. T. Adkins presided, and amongst those present were several friends from Southampton. After an address from the Rev. Mr.

Jackson, the chairman gave the health of Mr. W. Lankester, of Southampton, as one of those who understood the principles of the Independents, and honoured those principles by their conduct. Mr. W. Lankester, in acknowledging the compliment, detailed a few facts in connexion with the efforts which had led to the building of a chapel at Bishop's Waltham. After expressing his wishes for the success of the movement, he proposed the health of Mr. Maunsell, the minister, which was briefly acknowledged. The health of Mr. Morley having been given from the chair, was briefly responded to. Subsequently about 150 people assembled in a barn, kindly lent by Mr. Wyatt, to partake of the tea provided there. After tea a public meeting was held in the same place, at which between 400 and 500 persons were present. Samuel Morley, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. R. Lankester read the report of the building committee, from which it appeared that, out of the 1,061*l.* 10*s.* already promised, 105*l.* 8*s.* had been contributed by the people of Bishop's Waltham. The Rev. T. Adkins explained the circumstances under which the chapel was commenced. The Rev. Mr. Varty, Mr. W. Lankester, Mr. Pegler, Mr. Wyatt, the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Dowman, and Mr. W. G. Lankester afterwards spoke. Mr. Morley, before separating, said that if within twelve months the people would raise 250*l.* out of the 300*l.* deficient, he would give the remaining 50*l.*

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Friday the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Clare-market Ragged Schools was held in the Vestry-rooms, St. Clement Danes, Strand; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in the chair. The report stated that the attendance at the schools during the past year exceeded that of the preceding one, and there had been a corresponding increase in the usefulness of all the subsidiary institutions. There were on the roll of the night schools the names of 84 pupils; the weekly attendance was 245, or about 47 nightly. The attendance at the day schools varied from 100 to 130. At the annual meeting of former pupils held on the Queen's birthday, 100, unsolicited, presented themselves, and letters of a most encouraging character had been received from those who had been provided with situations. The conduct, too, of the present pupils was very good. The chairman dwelt upon the great benefit of these schools. He knew that there was a great difference of opinion about these schools, but if there was any drawback connected with them it was amply compensated by the great good they had effected. (Hear, hear.) In a great country like this, and more especially in such a metropolis, there must always be those who could not be reached by legal means—those who were beyond the pale of legislative provisions—and there might be cases where their efforts would fail; but still their effect must be advantageous to the greater number. He knew not the motives which led the Educational Commissioners to report against the ragged-schools, but a committee of the House of Commons had corrected the impression of that report, and reflecting men would rely on that verdict rather than on the report he had mentioned. It had, however, led to the withdrawal of the aid afforded by the State, which he was inclined to regard as an advantage, as it would stimulate individual efforts, by which more could be effected than by legislative enactments.—A very interesting examination of the three schools belonging to the Scottish Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, took place on Friday: There were upwards of 600 children, some the children of actors, and numbers the children of poor porters and fruit-sellers about the market. The Duchess of Sutherland, the patroness of the schools, personally gave away the prizes, in the presence of the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord M'Leod, Lady Albertha Hamilton, the Hon. Admiral Gordon, and other supporters of the schools.—The anniversary meeting of the Hindes-mews Ragged-school has lately been held at the Lecture-room of the Young Women's Christian Association, 51, Great Marlborough-street, when the Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair. There was a large attendance of visitors and friends. Mr. W. O. Smith, the hon. secretary, read the report, which stated that the school was opened three evenings in the week, that there was a Sabbath-school, a sewing class, for the purpose of teaching the girls the art of mending their own clothes; presided over by two kind ladies, assisted by the rest of the female teachers. There have been various festival celebrations during the year. Mr. Miller, the treasurer, read the financial statement, showing the receipts for the past year to be 224*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; expenditure, 247*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; balance due to treasurer, 22*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The Earl of Shaftesbury then addressed the meeting in an interesting speech. He said that the effects of ragged-schools and their adjuncts were most striking and indisputable, for he met with no doubters on the subject except those who knew nothing of the schools or the system. It was well to answer even these objectors, and, though not liberal contributors, it would be well to remove their opposition. From 200,000 to 300,000 children have passed through these schools since their formation, and if no permanent effect had taken place upon their hearts their external demeanour had been manifestly improved. Year by year this was proved at Exeter Hall, Field-lane, and other places. Many of the children had emigrated, of whom there had been no complaints; and of the servants very few indeed had been returned on their hands. When they looked at the source whence these poor children had come—a source offensive to every moral and physical sense—only strong faith could have encouraged those who had entered into this great work, whereby these outcasts had been so upraised as to fit them to

sit side by side with the best of society. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Hytche, the Rev. Mr. Smith, city missionary, Rev. J. Butler, and Mr. Miller.

Correspondence.

CHURCH-RATES AT WORTHING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some of us in this town have refused to pay Church-rates, I on the ground that the rate was illegal, some, perhaps, on other grounds. However, legal measures have never been taken, at least for some years past, to enforce the rate. Last week it was resolved to repair the parish church of Broadwater (which will cost about 3,000*l.*), not by a compulsory rate, but by voluntary subscriptions.

I understand the same course will be taken in reference to the ordinary Church-rate, so that I hope there will be an end to compulsory Church-rates in this parish. This, however, will require watching.

I must do justice to the parties concerned, by saying that this is the work of Churchmen themselves, especially of Mr. Churchwarden French. Nevertheless, I believe they have been moved to this by fear that they should not get in the rate if they made it.

I beg to trouble you with this communication, leaving you to make use of it or not as you may think proper.

I am, sir, yours truly,
Worthing, June 10, 1862. W. BEAN.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I through you ask the above question of the Executive of the Liberation Society respecting Parliamentary action on the object of the society, the separation of Church and State? Before a bill is introduced into the House of Commons, must we wait until Churchmen generally shall receive it with favour—or until the bishops themselves shall introduce the measure—or until Dissenters are better informed on the subject? If we wait until either of these events take place, we must wait until the millennium. What then are we waiting for? Twenty years' agitation has not effected the abolition of Church-rates, the justness and propriety of which would at once, one would think, commend itself to the judgment of every honest man. After this ratio of progression we must calculate on two centuries passing before the greater measure is achieved, without the velocity of its movement becomes accelerated by an increased impetus given, derived from the advanced intelligence, honesty, and spirituality of the age.

The sooner, then, the work is begun the sooner it will be finished. Why not begin now as well as five or ten years to come? All passing events seem to say, "Now is the accepted time."

Cannot two courageous men be found to introduce a bill? Whoever they may be their names will become illustrious in history, and revered for ever in the Church of Christ. Of course there will be a great commotion. Hands will be held up in holy horror, and we shall be branded as *spoliators and rabid firebrands*. But we are called so now; and the arguments of the Defence Society are based upon our acknowledged ulterior objects. The Liberation Society exists for this special object; it can do but little more to the outposts; it must therefore advance to the citadel, and the confused noise of the attack will do more to rouse up its followers than the whole staff of lecturers.

One other reason. This is the Bicentenary year. The Two Thousand suffered because there was a State-Church: let us this year commemorate their sufferings by introducing a bill to remove the cause of them. This would be the sublimest—the grandest celebration—worth all the lectures given and the money subscribed. I earnestly commend these remarks to the Executive of the Liberation Society.

Yours truly,
ONE OF THE COUNCIL.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I rejoice that my friend and neighbour, the Rev. A. Reed, of Preston, is receiving such timely help for the poor about him. But while there is dew on his fleece, may I ask that my fleece may not be left dry? I admit that in the aggregate Wigan is not so crushed as are Preston or Blackburn. In many of our families a son or a father has partial employment in our coal-pits. But we have thousands on thousands entirely dependent on the cotton trade who are completely out of work. From the Relief Committee the help afforded has been upon the average about tenpence three-farthings per head per week. But the parties for whom I especially plead are the poor saints. To some of them it is a kind of martyrdom to appear before the committees and ask for relief; and what they obtain leaves them nothing beyond the barest food. They are gradually selling or pawning their furniture, and taking articles from the upper rooms rather than the lower in order that their destitution may not be noticed. At our last communion service some of my own members were absent solely because they had not a farthing to cast into the treasury. Yet these very persons have been in the habit of contributing to every fund. The sensitiveness which the Gospel inspires is to them at present a source of suffering. To mitigate that suffering is my great anxiety. Should any of your readers kindly forward me their contributions, I will acknowledge them in any way required, and will also render a faithful report of the distribution, and assuredly the blessing of their poorer brethren will accompany it.

Yours cordially,
Wigan, June 23, 1862. W. ROAF.

THE CONSOLS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—An order was made on Saturday by the Master of the Rolls for the winding up of the Consols Insurance Association. It was stated that while the income from premiums was only about 2,500*l.* a-year, the expenses (including 1,000*l.* a-year to the managing director, and 300*l.* a-year to the actuary), were between 6,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ROTHERHAM INDEPENDENT COLLEGE: THE AMALGAMATION QUESTION.

On Wednesday last, the annual meeting of the subscribers to Rotherham College was held in the library of that institution. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Bradford, delivered the address to the students, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with. Alderman F. Hoole was called to the chair, in the absence of the treasurer, James Yates, Esq., of Rotherham. Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith, the honorary secretary, then read the minutes of the meetings of the committee that had been held during the past year. Dr. Falding read the report of the committee, which stated that the full number of students were now in the institution, namely, seventeen; two of whom would leave at Christmas, and there were already several applications for the places that would be vacant. The report stated that there were upwards of 100 subscribers of one guinea or more each, and that many of the old subscribers had agreed to increase their contributions, thus adding upwards of 180*l.* to the annual income of the college, and there is reason to believe that this sum may be much further increased. "It is right to add, however, that these subscriptions, some of which have been paid, are given solely with a view to the maintenance of the college at this place, and are not likely to be continued if the proposal of amalgamation be carried out." The reports of the examiners, which were next read, described in very flattering terms the progress of the students in the various departments of study. Mr. Pye-Smith, in the absence of the treasurer, read the statement of accounts, from which it appeared that last year there was a balance in favour of the college of 199*l.*, which, with the income of the year, made a total of 1,436*l.* The disbursements would probably be 1,099*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the college of 336*l.* Mr. R. Leader, in moving a vote of thanks to the committee and the adoption and circulation of the report, held that it was desirable to allow that meeting to give its vote on the matter, because he thought that the proceedings that had been taken had put the college in a very false position with all its friends in this immediate neighbourhood. There had been a very strong feeling of discontent among the friends about here, and he thought in a matter of this importance one vote ought not to be taken as final, but that it should be reconsidered with the seriousness that was due to its importance. Without any regular canvass, 180*l.* a-year had been obtained from new subscribers, and he did not doubt that it might be made 300*l.* or 350*l.* (Cheers.) He did not doubt that their friends were in a position to go on with the amalgamation if they chose, but he put it to them, as a question of kindly feeling, with a view to the best interests of the denomination in this neighbourhood, whether they ought not to stay their hands. Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith said the legal question in all its bearings was taken out of the hands of this meeting and placed in the hands of a committee, who must carry it on. The Charity Commissioners would give it their calm consideration, and if they decided that it was not desirable to remove it, it would not be removed. The chairman said he thought that meeting had power to vote for the adoption of the report. A large majority of the meeting held up their hands in its favour. The few opponents of the motion who were present, acting on the advice of Mr. Pye-Smith, abstained from voting, and the chairman declared the resolution carried unanimously. Mr. Pye-Smith then handed in a formal protest. Votes of thanks were then passed to James Yates, Esq., treasurer; to Dr. Campbell, for his address to the students; and to the Examiners, for the services they had rendered to the institution. A resolution appointing the committee for the ensuing year was, after a short discussion, agreed to. The Rev. D. Loxton then moved the following resolution:—

That considering the strong feeling which has been shown in favour of the maintenance of this college as an independent establishment, and the increased support that has been tendered to the committee for that purpose, as proofs of the vitality of the institution, of the great hold it has upon the affections of the churches and congregations of the neighbourhood, and also, according to the humble belief of this meeting, as providential indications of the will of the Great Head of the Church, this meeting is of opinion that the scheme of amalgamation should not be further prosecuted until it shall have received the general concurrence of the friends and supporters of the college.

The Rev. I. Vaughan very briefly seconded the motion. The Rev. J. Lookwood opposed the motion.

After some further discussion, the motion was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Pye-Smith again protested, and, with other friends of amalgamation, abstained from voting. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.

The anniversary proceedings of the above institution began on Thursday week last by the examination of the students in mathematics and philosophy, which was by papers, and conducted by the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield. The classical examination took place on Monday, both by papers and *visd voce*, and was conducted by the Rev. J. Bewglass, LL.D. The theological and oriental literature examination took place in the same mode on Tuesday, and was conducted by the Revs. J. G. Miall and J. Tattersfield. The annual meeting was held in the College Library, on Wednesday. After the treasurer, Henry Brown, Esq., had been called to the chair, prayer was offered by the Revs. G. G. Waddington. A very respectable and promising paper on "The Atonement," was read by Mr. Thomas Willis, the senior student. The Rev. Patrick

Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, delivered the annual address to the students. His subject was, "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the model of all preachers." It was treated with masterly ability, great mental discrimination, and with affectionate earnestness. Its delivery produced a thrilling effect. The reports of the committee and examiners were very candid and full, and proportionably valuable. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of upwards of 120*l.* The different resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. J. Aston, J. Pridie, J. G. Miall, J. R. Campbell, D.D., W. Hudswell, J. Tattersfield, W. Roberts, J. Gregory, W. Kingland, the Worshipful the Mayor of Halifax, Messrs. W. Milnes, J. P. Clapham, J. Craven, J. A. Jowett, W. Bunting, S. Scott, R. Yates, and Frank Sykes.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.

The annual meeting of the Western College was held on Wednesday, June 18, at the College, at Mannamstead, Plymouth. David Derry, Esq., presided. A hymn was sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. John Stock. The Secretary (Mr. Alfred Rooker) read the report. We append the leading facts:—

At the close of the last session four students left, and twelve remained in connexion with the college. During the past session, four students have been received, one student has left, and three are now leaving, and one has been admitted to-day on probation. Mr. J. W. Lucas accepted in April last a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Wiveliscombe, but his severe and sudden illness has hitherto prevented him from entering upon his duties; and Mr. R. Toy has been appointed by the London Missionary Society as a missionary to Madagascar. Your prayers will go with him, that in this most important sphere of labour he may be accompanied with the Divine blessing. [The reports of the professors were here read by the Secretary, and they were highly satisfactory.] The half-yearly examination of the students has resulted in reports which will be appended to this report. But while the students have diligently pursued their studies, it is satisfactory to know that practical work has not been neglected. In the supply of vacant pulpits, or in home missionary labour, the students during the past year have engaged in 1,100 services, of which 212 were wholly gratuitous. The return of the students to a system of collegiate residence involves at first some difficulties, but your committee thankfully recognise during the past year the valuable services of the House Committee, seconded by the diligent care of the matron. The finances of the college during the year show receipts from various sources amounting to 1,002*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure to 965*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, the balance being applied towards the reduction of the balance which has existed for some time on the current expenditure amounts, now reduced to 114*l.* The committee thankfully record their obligation to Thomas Windeatt, Esq., of Tavistock, to John Windeatt, Esq., of Plymouth, and to John Finch, Esq., Tunbridge Wells, for valuable contributions to the library.

The Rev. J. P. Allen, of Falmouth, moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Plimsaul.

The Rev. J. Stock proposed the next resolution:—

That this meeting congratulates the friends and supporters of the College on the termination of the first session in the new building, which, through their generous exertions and by God's blessing, was freed from debt on the day of its opening.

Mr. A. Hubbard seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. C. B. Symes proposed the next resolution:—

That it is important to excite throughout the churches of the West of England a determination to increase the annual income of this College, so as to enable it to extend its operations and promote more efficiently, with Divine help, the objects of this institution.

Mr. Morrish seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Rev. R. W. Carpenter moved, and Mr. Slater seconded, votes of thanks to the re-appointed officers, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. C. Wilson moved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. John Graham, for having kindly consented to address the students and preach the annual sermon this day.

The Rev. J. M. Charlton, in seconding the resolution, reported very favourably of the students. The Rev. J. Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, then delivered an address to the students. The Rev. C. Wilson closed the proceedings by prayer. In the evening the annual sermon was preached at Norley-street Chapel by the Rev. John Graham, to a large and attentive congregation.

SILCOATES NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.

The annual meeting at the school took place on Thursday week. Among those present were the Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; the Rev. J. S. Eastmead and the Rev. H. Sanders, Wakefield; the Rev. C. Illingworth, Wike; the Rev. J. Astin, Ecclehill; the Rev. J. Harris, Stanningley; the Rev. H. Simon, Castleford; the Rev. W. Roberts, Halifax; John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax. The Rev. G. W. Conder presided during the debate and the recitations, and while the distribution of prizes was in progress. The debate was on the question:—"Is it the province of the Government to educate the people?" and after a brilliant passage-at-arms, which proved the high intellectual capabilities of the debaters, the vote was taken unanimously in the negative. When this part of the proceedings was finished, the prizes were distributed by Mr. Conder, who, as he presented them, made a few remarks to each successful pupil, and subsequently delivered an address to the pupils. John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, was now called to the chair amid cheers, and the business proceedings commenced. The Rev. J. S. Eastmead then read the report—which, after referring to the prosperous state of the school, and the death of T. E. Plint, Esq., the treasurer—stated that there was a balance on the

year of 160*l.* "The committee think that with the proposal of a new college there should be united the proposal of a new school, which is not less imperatively needed, and one that should be worthy of the position Congregational Nonconformity has attained in this important centre of manufacturing and commercial enterprise." The reports of the examiners were also read, and were of a very satisfactory character.

RAWDON COLLEGE.

The annual services connected with the close of the session were held at the College on Wednesday last. The fineness of the weather and the beauty of the situation, as well as the interest of the services, attracted a very large number of friends of the institution, chiefly from different parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. A great number of ladies were also present. The company assembled in the library at two o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Acworth, president, took the chair, and called on the Rev. W. F. Burchell to commence the service with devotional exercises. Dr. Acworth then read the report, which commenced by a reference to the students who were leaving the college during the session, who, it was stated, were all entering upon the pastorate with encouraging prospects of usefulness. Thirteen vacancies were left to be supplied, for which a yet larger number of candidates had presented themselves. These had, however, been reduced, by careful examination, to nine, which number would be added to the list of the ensuing session. A long list of work done was presented, and the examiners' reports, which were in general highly favourable to the diligence and ability of the students, were read. The financial statement, as usual, was deferred, in order to gather in the Midsummer subscription. It was, however, apprehended that a balance of between 100*l.* and 200*l.* would be left against the society. The adoption of the report was moved in appropriate terms by G. Foster, Esq., of Sabden, and seconded by the Rev. S. H. Booth, of Birkenhead, who spoke very highly of the students' general acceptance in their occasional pulpit services. The second resolution, appointing the committee for the ensuing year, was moved by Jos. Wilson, Esq., of Sheffield, and seconded by J. G. Carhill, Esq., of Hull. W. Charles, Esq., of Sheffield, moved the appointment of Messrs. G. Osborn and J. Child as auditors, which was seconded by W. George, Esq., and carried unanimously. The next resolution, appointing the examining committee, was moved by the Rev. W. Brook, of London, who made some very forcible remarks on the responsibility of those who have to decide with respect to the introduction of young men to the College, and to the ministry. R. Harris, Esq., of Leicester, in seconding the resolution, expressed his gratification that the actual income for the year had shown no falling off. On the motion of the Rev. H. Dawson, of Bradford, seconded by the Rev. J. P. Chown, the address to the students next year was appointed to be given by the Rev. A. Maolaren, of Manchester. The concluding resolution, of thanks to donors of books to the library, was moved by J. B. Bilbrough, Esq., of Leeds, and seconded by T. Aked, Esq., of Shipley. A sermon was then read by Mr. W. S. Davis, a junior student, subject, "The Superiority of the Christian to the Jewish Dispensation." This was followed, after the singing of a hymn, by an essay, read by Mr. Baxendall, senior student, on "Christian Life in Primitive Times." At the close of these proceedings the company adjourned to tea in the College Dining-hall; and at six o'clock re-assembled in the library, which was yet more densely thronged than in the afternoon. After prayer by Mr. Michael, an address to the students was delivered by the Rev. W. Brook, founded on the first chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus. The address was exceedingly powerful and earnest, and was listened to with the deepest attention. At the close, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brook, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Godwin, seconded by the Rev. W. F. Burchell. The president then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

CARMARTHEN COLLEGE.

The yearly examination of the above college, in Theology, Philosophy, Classics, Mathematics, Hebrew, and German, took place on Tuesday, the 17th of June, and three following days, and gave considerable satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the institution. New candidates for the advantages of the college, to the number of sixteen, were found to come up to the entrance qualification, being able to read, in Greek, the Gospel of Luke; in Latin, the first Book of the *Æneid*; to answer general questions in English History up to the Revolution of 1688, and to show moderate acquaintance with the principles of the English language, European geography, and arithmetic as far as decimal fractions. (The Board have resolved that the Greek subject for the entrance examination of next year shall be Xenophon's *Anabasis*.) Of these young men, thirteen are Independents, two are Calvinistic Methodists, and one is a Baptist. Students from this college have, during the past year, settled over Independent churches as follows: Mr. Lewis James, at Carvan, near Narberth; Mr. J. Davies, at Pontygof, Ebbw Vale; Mr. John Jones, at Rhydyceislaid; and Mr. Jonah Evans, temporarily, at the Vale of Neath. The house, when it next assembles, will contain thirty-one students of the Independent denomination, along with seven of other sections of the Christian Church,—proof sufficient of the confidence the college commands in the country, and of the need of additional liberality on the part of the churches.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Ferns brings dates from New York to the 18th of June. Amongst the passengers was Lord Lyons.

The Confederates made a bold dash upon the 14th, with a large force of cavalry and artillery, before Richmond. They passed round the right flank of General M'Clellan's army, cut the telegraph wires, and injured the railroad from West Point. They also destroyed forage and tents, took many prisoners, and retreated safely. The special correspondent of the *Morning Star*, with M'Clellan's army, says of this exploit—

A Confederate force, composed, so far as learned, of six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, has turned out right flank, and got completely in our rear, between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey, burnt two schooners laden with stores on the latter river, and penetrated as far as Tunstall's station on the Richmond and West Point Railroad, where the attempt was then made to destroy the bridges. A heavily-laden train, carrying stores to the main portion of the army, was fired into at this point, and would infallibly have been captured if, according to custom, it had stopped to water at Tunstall's. The enemy did not stop here. A waggon train coming by the 'pike road' from White House was almost entirely destroyed; fifty of these huge vehicles being burnt or otherwise damaged, the teamsters and guards killed, and the horses driven off. Such are the details of this daring and well-executed feat of the rebels in the very rear of our army.

The writer attributes the success of the raid mainly to the information supplied by Mrs. Lee, wife of the Confederate General, who had a day or two previously been allowed to pass through the Federal lines after having been a prisoner at White House.

Deserters represent the force of the enemy in front of Richmond at 200,000 men, and report also a deficiency in rations.

General M'Clellan, in a despatch dated the 17th, reports that no movement of importance had taken place. The weather was fine and the roads improving. Guerilla parties were hovering on the Federal rear. M'Clellan, it is stated, is not in sufficient force to resume the offensive. He has demanded large reinforcements. The demand has been partially complied with, but the Government has not the force at its disposal to grant him immediately all the men he requires.

The *Star* states that General Shields had sustained a reverse at Fort Republic, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was attacked by an overwhelming force of Confederates under General Jackson, and after maintaining his ground for some time was compelled to give way.

A despatch dated Mount Jackson, June 16, states that the Confederates under Jackson had been reinforced to the extent of 12,000 men. General Fremont was in danger of being overwhelmed. No reinforcements were on the way to him. It was rumoured that a portion of Beauregard's force would be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley until after the harvest had been gathered. Intercepted official Confederate despatches show that General Jackson acted in accordance with direct instructions to prevent Generals M'Dowell or Fremont from reinforcing General M'Clellan.

The Confederates, 65,000 strong, are reported to be concentrated at Grenada, Mississippi. Part of Beauregard's army is still in the neighbourhood of Columbus and Okolona. The whole country south of Corinth has been stripped of food, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

A report has been received by way of Louisville that the Confederate General Floyd is threatening East Tennessee with a brigade of troops which he took from Fort Donnellson. It is known that the Confederate force in East Tennessee has been strongly reinforced within the past month, fears being entertained for the result of the operations of the Federal Generals Mitchell and Morgan, the former operating near Chattanooga, and the latter in front of Cumberland Gap.

Severe fighting has occurred in the neighbourhood of Baton Rouge, but the result is unknown.

Fighting has also taken place at James Island, near Charleston, without decisive result.

Commodore Farragut's flotilla, arrived from New Orleans, has been unable to reduce Vicksburg, on the Mississippi. The flotilla of Captain Davis, descending from Memphis, is prepared to attack it from the other side.

The proposal of Secretary Chase to issue 150 millions of legal tender notes has been unfavourably received in Wall-street. Gold went up to a premium of 7 per cent. on Monday, but receded to-day to 6½.

It is supposed that Congress will certainly pass the bill for the issue of an additional 150,000,000 dols. of demand notes.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Bill prohibiting slavery in all the territories of the United States.

The *New York Times* says that the British prize ship *Circassian* has been condemned at Key West.

The *New Orleans Delta* publishes a letter of General Butler, referring to his previous order respecting the women of the city:—

Head-quarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 16.

Sir,—There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and *a fortiori* of a stranger, simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady, or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look, or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my

officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office.

I shall not, as I have not, abated a single word of that order; it was well considered; if obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

You can publish your letter, if you publish this note and your apology.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General
Commanding.

John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans.

A true copy.—P. Ad. Fortier, Clerk to the Mayor.

The same paper gives a dismal picture of the condition of the city.

General Butler (says the *Times* correspondent), is regulating, or attempting to regulate, not only the behaviour and dress of women and children, but all the operations of trade and commerce, and the prayers of the multitudes in their churches. The last heard of him is that a furious Charlotte Corday has been looked up in the calaboose for threatening his life, declaring as she was thrust into durance that there were a thousand women in New Orleans ready to execute the vengeance which she was about to accomplish, unless she was imprisoned for life; and that he has sent an order to the churches and chapels of all denominations, that he will not tolerate any prayer that may be offered for the destruction of the Union or the success of the Confederates.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 2.

AMERICA.

(Per North America, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, June 21 (Morning).

An active skirmish has taken place before Richmond, the Confederates assuming a more menacing attitude. The Confederates opened fire upon the Federal fleet at City Point. The Federals returned the attack, silencing the Confederate batteries. The Confederates continue to receive reinforcements at Richmond. General Buell's army has left for East Tennessee via Huntsville. General Pope has relinquished his pursuit of Beauregard. General Jackson has a considerable force at Harrisonburg and Fort Republic. General Shields has concentrated his forces at Strasburg. Fremont is advancing to New Market, and an engagement is expected in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

It is reported that the Federals will now form a defensive line from Corinth to Memphis, and abandon their aggressive policy in the West during the summer months.

It is reported that the Federal Secretary of War will call on the Governors of the various States for additional troops.

The Federals have occupied Cumberland Gap, evacuated by the Confederates.

No material change has taken place in New Orleans. One man has been hung in that city for hauling down the Federal flag from the Mint.

Pierre Soule has arrived at New York, and is confined in Fort Lafayette.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill confiscating the slaves of rebels.

A Federal supervisor of the press has been appointed in Memphis. The Federal sentinels have received orders to shoot any person attempting to lower the Federal flag or to molest Union citizens. Three thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from Memphis. Guerillas are reported to be burning the cotton in Northern Mississippi.

In reply to the Emancipation Committee, President Lincoln said that an emancipation proclamation would not attain the desired end, as the Constitution itself cannot now be enforced in the Southern States.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported a bill largely increasing the temporary duties upon imports, imposing an additional duty of 25 per cent. per gallon upon brandy, and an additional duty upon all spirits, iron, copper, coal, carpets, woollens, books, tobacco, coke, and drugs—in fact, upon all articles of foreign importation.

The Naval Committee have reported a bill to Congress establishing naval depots and yards on Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Ontario.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FARTHER POINT.

NEW YORK, June 21 (Evening).

The Confederates have been largely reinforced at Mobile, and are making extraordinary efforts to prevent the capture of that city.

The Federal troops at Key West will reinforce the troops before Charleston.

The Federal gunboats have captured a Confederate battery on White River after a sharp engagement.

Beauregard is at Okolona with 80,000 men. Kirby Smith is at Ancoaga, 20,000 strong; and Vandorn, with a small cavalry force, is at Granada.

General M'Clellan reports this afternoon that "things are pretty quiet to-day and there is not quite so much shelling as usual. Our preparations," he continues, "are progressing well. The enemy opened fire with some heavy guns, yesterday, but did no harm." Other despatches state that nothing more than daily skirmishing has yet occurred before Richmond.

The confiscation of the steamer *Circassian* is confirmed. The schooner *Mary Stuart* Nashua has been captured while running the blockade; the crew escaped ashore.

The City of Washington, leaving to-day, takes out 2,400,000 dols. in specie.

ROME.

ROME, June 30.—The ex-Queen of Naples has set out for Marseilles on board a Spanish war vessel. The Pope has recovered from his indisposition, and has assisted at mass in St. Peter's.

ITALY.

PALERMO, June 30.—The Royal Princes have left for Trapani. Garibaldi will go to Messina, and will afterwards visit all the maritime establishments of Sicily.

NAPLES, June 30.—The *Official Journal* of to-day publishes the new military arrangements that have been decreed for rendering more efficacious the measures that are being taken against brigandage.

MEXICO.

The New York journals publish advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st June.

Almonte was acting as Provisional Governor at Vera Cruz. He had issued a notice permitting the entry of flour on the payment of three dollars per barrel duty.

The *New York Herald* has Mexican news from Yucatan to the 28th May, stating that the Mexicans were rising in large numbers to resist the French, who would be compelled to surrender. The officers of the French fleet in New York harbour report that the latest official Mexican despatches were very favourable to the French.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse took place yesterday privately, at Osborne, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Her Majesty the Queen, suffering under her recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in deep mourning, surrounded by her four sons, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

The ceremonial of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, second daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of his Royal Highness Albert the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Louis, brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse, was as follows: The Royal personage and others invited were conducted to their places by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Prince Arthur, and the Prince Leopold, and attended by her Grace the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes) and by her Grace the Duchess of Athol (Lady in Waiting), was previously conducted from her Majesty's apartments by the Lord Chamberlain to a chair on the left side of the altar. When the Queen was seated and the Royal personages and other guests had taken their places, the Lord Chamberlain conducted the bridegroom to his place on the right side of the altar. His Grand Ducal Highness the Bridegroom, was supported by his brother, his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Henry of Hesse. The Lord Chamberlain then proceeded to her Majesty's apartments, and conducted the Bride from thence to her place on the left side of the altar. Her Royal Highness the Bride was supported by her uncle, his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was accompanied by her Royal Highness's sisters, the Princesses Helena, the Princess Louise, the Princess Beatrice, and by the Princess Anna of Hesse, sister of the Bridegroom, as bridesmaids. The parents of the Bridegroom were placed opposite to the Queen. When the Bride had taken her place, the service commenced, which was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York.

The Bride was given away by her uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

At the conclusion of the service, the Bride and Bridegroom were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to an adjoining apartment. Her Majesty the Queen remained until all present at the ceremony had withdrawn, and then retired. The other royal and illustrious personages and guests proceeded to the drawing-room. The marriage register was taken by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor to her Majesty and the Bride and Bridegroom for their signatures, and subsequently to the drawing-room for the signatures of the remaining witnesses.

The dress worn on the occasion was morning dress. The gentlemen in black evening coats, white waistcoats, grey trousers, and black neckcloths, and the ladies in grey or violet morning dresses and grey or white gloves.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord BROUGHAM expressed his regret for having in his remarks on the civil war in America, on the previous evening, generalised too much in supposing that the whole people of America were answerable for the conduct of a certain class. Lord BERNERS introduced a bill relating to the Game Laws, in substitution of that which he withdrew on the previous night. Some objection in point of form was made to it, but it was ultimately read a first time. The Scotch Salmon Fisheries Bill was read a second time, after some discussion, and after disposing of some other orders their Lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, at which the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was considered in committee. In the evening the House was counted out at ten minutes past six o'clock.

The annual shooting-matches of the National Rifle Association commenced yesterday at Wimbledon. The bronze medal of the Association was shot for, and won by Sergeant Bridgeman, of the West Middlesex, after a tie with Private Porter, of the 22nd Middlesex. Various other matches were shot off.

Mrs. Vyse, who is charged with poisoning two of her children on Ludgate-hill, was committed for trial yesterday by the presiding alderman at Guildhall. The evidence taken was of a most painful character, and Alderman Wilson commented strongly on some parts of it.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrival of English wheat to this morning's market was small. Both red and white qualities, however, moved off slowly, yet no change took place in prices, compared with Monday. The show of foreign wheat was large; good and fine qualities were taken off to a moderate extent, chiefly by country buyers, at late rates, otherwise the trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were in steady request, at full currencies. The barley trade was very firm and the quotations had an upward tendency. In malt a very moderate business was doing. Choice qualities, however, realised extreme rates. Oats moved off steadily, and fine corn was somewhat dearer. Beans and peas changed hands at the very full prices of Monday. The flour trade was rather inactive, yet the qualities were supported.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

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Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Thomas Dunn.”—We must decline to insert his long and offensive rejoinder to the Rev. J. Kennedy. We allowed the subject to be broached in our columns only in bare justice to Mr. Kennedy, who asked to give public explanations, having been refused private redress, relative to a misleading advertisement that appeared in the *Nonconformist*. We can only state that Mr. Dunn, in his new letter, fastens upon the remark of Mr. Kennedy that he will recall his words if any three impartial men will say they are incorrect or too strong, and demands that the names of three persons be sent to him.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

SUMMARY.

LORD Palmerston's Fortification scheme has been well discussed in both Houses of Parliament during the week. The Earl of Airlie introduced the question in the Upper House on Thursday on the motion for some returns, and was supported in a masterly and exhaustive speech by Earl Grey, who was feebly replied to by the Dukes of Somerset and Cambridge. As Sir G. Lewis's measure is a money bill, their Lordships will of course not venture to reject it. The bill was read a second time in the Commons on Monday, after a somewhat elaborate debate. Sir F. Smith moved an amendment for estimates of the expense, which he subsequently withdrew—the very idea being quite shocking to the official mind—but in opposition to the proposed fixed defences, he was supported by Mr. Gregory, Sir E. Colebrooke, Colonel Sykes, Mr. White, Sir Morton Peto, and Mr. Osborne. Other members, such as Sir H. Willoughby, complained that the public money was being expended before a vote had been taken, while General Peel, though objecting, threw the responsibility of the measure on the Government. The general sense of the House was clearly against the scheme, though it was adopted because it was Lord Palmerston's. We are glad, however, that the second reading was not carried without a division, and that even 56 members were found to resist the fiat of the Prime Minister. The Conservative leaders, and a great part of their followers, whose economical fit seems for the present to have subsided, were absent on the division.

In the Peers Lord Berners has introduced a bill to increase the severity of the game-laws, but was obliged to withdraw it. The Commons, on Wednesday, discussed at great length the bill for amending the Inns of Court and, incidentally, the case of Mr. Digby Seymour, which prevented Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill from being brought on. The Government measures of law reform have made some progress; and on Friday, for the first time, was debated in the House of Commons the Permissive Bill of the National Alliance, which proposes to enable the inhabitants of any locality, where two-thirds concur, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. The discussion, though brief, was not favourable to the scheme. It was urged with some force that such a measure could never be carried against the feelings and habits of the country, and that temperance reformers would more effectually gain their object by relying upon the pulpit, the platform, and the press. Sir George Grey, however, promises to bring in a bill to amend the present system of licenses.

The Quarterly Revenue Returns have been published, and testify to the depressed condition of trade and commerce. Upon the year ending with June there is a decrease of more than two millions; upon the quarter a slight increase of 11,310. There is a falling off of 30,000 upon

the Customs of the quarter—one-third less than in the preceding quarter, thanks mainly to the French treaty. The Income-tax, Stamps, and Post-office show an increase, but the Excise has fallen off to the extent of 285,000. —a proof of the severity of the pressure upon our manufacturing districts. Taking another test of our national condition—the Board of Trade statistics, there is less reason for discouragement. The returns for May show an increase in the value of our exports of 82,517. when compared with 1861; and of 339,298. when compared with 1860. The improvement is not great, but it shows the elasticity of our commerce. Pauperism is, however, making rapid strides in Lancashire, and the great increase in the price of cotton as the result of last week's speculation, will shut up many more mills. There seems, moreover, no probability of a speedy settlement of the American question, so that for the next year our financial prospects will be chiefly dependent upon the coming harvest, which, if we should be favoured with dry weather, promises to be good, if not abundant.

The contest for the coronership of the Central District of Middlesex excites unusual interest. The main question at issue is as to the superior fitness of a medical man or a lawyer for the post, and undoubtedly experience, as well as common sense, is greatly in favour of the former. Dr. Lankester's personal claims against Mr. Lewis are overwhelming. His great attainments, his large experience, and his intimate acquaintance with the science of life and disease, peculiarly fit him for that responsible position. Mr. Lewis has been so successful as a barrister and Conservative election agent, that we are at a loss to understand why he should wish to forsake his calling and become a round man in a square hole. We cordially trust that the freeholders of Middlesex will on Monday next do honour to themselves by returning Dr. Lankester at the head of the poll.

We report elsewhere, at as full length as our space will permit, the two days' discussion, before crowded audiences, at Derby, on the question of church property, between the Rev. J. D. Massingham, a local clergyman, and the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington. Considering the excitement inevitable on such an occasion, the debate was very fairly conducted. It might have been thought that the question whether church property is national property was too simple for elaborate discussion. Such, however, does not appear to be the opinion of modern champions of the Church, whose ingenious and absurd theories will excite a smile of astonishment among statesmen and historical students. At the close of the discussion the disputants shook hands, and the event, while it will give increased prominence to the State-Church question, appears to have excited no bitter or angry feeling. The Derby discussion might teach the brothers Bardsley a salutary lesson as to the amenities of controversy, were they not past being instructed.

Very reluctantly the French Government have published the despatches acknowledging the defeat of their expedition in Mexico. Spite of their chronic internal quarrels, the Mexicans appear to have some national spirit left, and it is now seen that the attempt to force upon them a monarchy was a great blunder. Of course the Emperor Napoleon will attempt to retrieve the military prestige of the French nation, but he will hardly persevere with his original design. M. Billault has, indeed, announced that if the Mexicans prefer the Juarez Government, France will reply “Amen.”

Earl Russell's despatch formally refusing the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands has been published. They are not, according to Colonel Smythe, who was sent to spy out the land, worth acceptance.

The mission to the Zambesi, organised by the Universities in conjunction with Dr. Livingstone, has met with a serious check. Bishop Mackenzie, who was at its head, has fallen a victim to illness, brought on by immersion and fatigue, and his principal assistant, Mr. Burrup, has, also, succumbed to similar hardships. The doctor, himself, is successfully pursuing his mission further inland.—From the Mauritius we learn that the Rev. W. Ellis was to embark early in May for Madagascar, and that King Radama had given orders to expedite his journey to the capital, and was there providing for his cordial welcome. Not only were the native pastors and their people protected, but eleven houses have been set apart for their use as places of worship.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

A WEDDING is sure to excite interest, partly joyous, partly pathetic. As making perfect the union between fond hearts—as perfect, at least, as the present state of being will admit of—there is a natural tendency to greet it with con-

gratulations—as being the commencement of a new, and, perhaps, the most important, stage of life, it is regarded by the thoughtful with gravity mingled with tenderness. To the anticipations of the young and inexperienced marriage is unalloyed bliss—to those who have advanced beyond the meridian of life, it is a contract which is certain to bring with it a great increase of cares and responsibilities, and which, although it may and ought to widen and deepen the channels of affection and enjoyment, may also, and too often does, lead on to a region of sore troubles, disappointed hopes, and dreary prospects. We see the germ, as it were, buried beneath the soil, and we are uncertain whether it will hereafter develop bright flowers and luscious fruits, or whether it will mature into an unsightly weed, the product of which will be bitterness and perhaps death. It is the present joy, associated as it always must be with an uncertain future, which teaches us to witness a wedding with mixed emotions—gaiety and hope edged, if we may so say, with pensiveness and fear.

Yesterday, the Princess Alice was married to Prince Louis of Hesse. The tenderest congratulations and the best wishes of the nation will be offered to the royal couple. They are young, and therefore excite interest. Love led the way to their union, and, in this country at least, a knowledge of that fact greatly enhances the pleasure with which it is regarded. The match was heartily assented to by parental judgment on both sides. Death has interposed more than once to defer the ceremonial. The delay thus mournfully caused has been bravely borne, and the duties of and to the bereaved have been unflinchingly accepted and nobly performed, in place of the hopes deferred and the pleasures waiting for indulgence. Again and again there have been tears of bitter sorrow just at the moment when sunniest smiles of gladness had been anticipated. The orange blossoms have been laid by for the weeds of mourning, and the expectation of self delight has been superseded by the sad task of ministering consolation to others. The death of the Duchess of Kent was the first interruption of the plans for the Princess Alice's wedding. The sudden loss of Prince Albert was the second. It adds depth to the interest with which yesterday's marriage is regarded by the public that the conduct of both the Princess and her elect husband under these trying events was above all praise. They willingly forgot themselves that they might comfort the widow. They understood each other, and each confidently believed the other would prefer duty to pleasure—a postponement of all wishes relating to self that the wants and woes of the Queen and the mother might be tenderly cared for and, to the full extent of filial ability, relieved and removed.

The people of this country were not likely to overlook on the Princess's wedding day the gratifying proof she had more than once exhibited of noble disinterestedness of character, nor have they offered their congratulations to Prince Louis of Hesse with any the less satisfaction because he was understood to share the kindly sentiments and unselfish wishes of his royal bride. Perhaps, too, we should not be far wrong in venturing the observation that they have brighter anticipations that the marriage will increase the happiness of both arising from the fact that the realisation of hope has been preceded by the discipline of sorrow. Chastened affections are better qualified to blend and harmonise than when they come together in utter ignorance of what affliction means. The fire through which young love has passed softens the feelings, subdues extravagance of expectation, reveals sources of sympathy which would otherwise have been hidden, and tempers the excessive brightness of passion with thoughtfulness and wisdom. Or, changing the figure, the waters of sorrow sprinkled upon inexperienced affection, where they fail to quench it, make it burn with steadier and intenser glow by putting out the flame. That such may be the case with the royal pair united yesterday in the bonds of holy matrimony, is, we believe, the sincere and fervent prayer of the Queen's loyal subjects. They have sympathised more deeply than ordinarily with both the mother and the daughter in their painful bereavement, and they are the better qualified thereby to present their petitions to the King of kings that this union may be followed by the choicest blessings from Heaven.

The wedding of Princess Alice has been, as was fitting, a quiet ceremonial—an almost exclusively domestic solemnity. Her own sisters and the sister of her chosen partner were the only bridesmaids. There was no pomp—little festivity. The royal daughter will be carried by her husband to a modest establishment, and will still, we doubt not, find no small part of her joy in soothing the weary and aching heart of her beloved mother. No political importance attaches to the marriage. As the match has been one of true love on both sides, there is the less

disposition to regret the restrictions under which members of the royal family are doomed by the tyranny of British law to seek their companions for life. The Prince's continental connexions are not of a kind to occasion, under any conceivable circumstances, political embarrassment. Perhaps, if his position and prospects had been more elevated and extended, some apprehension might have been felt lest our court might become more Germanised in its sympathies and predilections than the English people deem desirable. Not that national prejudice is excited by the mere fact that German alliances seem to be almost a matter of necessity to the children of Queen Victoria, but that some not altogether unreasonable fear exists lest the politico-social officiousness of German rule should gain a footing in this country. To a greater extent than has proved to be convenient this has already been the case, and it is not the least of Prince Louis of Hesse's recommendations to the esteem and confidence of the British people that, whatever may be his individual leanings, he is little likely to transplant to our insular soil customs which thoughtful Englishmen would regard as "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

With heartfelt sympathy we proffer the royal couple our congratulations on their marriage. We devoutly hope and unfeignedly pray that it may prove a rich source of happiness to both, and that after the first pang of distress occasioned by the removal of a faithful and affectionate daughter from under her mother's roof is over, our gracious Queen may derive from the union of her child with the man of her choice, a full measure of satisfaction and solace.

THE BOLD BUCCLEUCH.

THERE were Two Gentlemen of Verona,—and there are two, or more, Mr. Higginses in the *Court Directory*. Hence has arisen a Parliamentary *Comedy of Errors*. The sittings of the Committee on the Thames Embankment were attended by Mr. M. Higgins, who has the reputation of writing in, or to, the *Times*, chiefly by the cognomen of "Jacob Omnium," sometimes by that of "West Londoner." In this latter capacity, he was interested, as are thousands of Londoners in all the postal districts, in the long-projected roadway along the river side, from the City to Westminster-bridge. He had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Cowper, the Chief Commissioner of Works, and that functionary, having learned by a somewhat sharp experience, the value of friends on the press, bethought him of sending to this Mr. Higgins a proof-sheet containing some questions and answers very pertinent to the embankment question. As the committee was an open one, and the evidence taken daily might have been published next morning if the newspapers had not been too full, there was no impropriety in this. But, unfortunately, Mr. Cowper trusted to the *Court Directory* for the address he wanted, and his packet of proofs and memoranda, bearing the big official seal, went to a wrong Mr. Higgins. He of course returned it to the Chief Commissioner, as bound in the duty of a gentleman who finds himself in possession of a miscarried letter. But his discretion was not equal to his honour. He must needs communicate the circumstance, with an air of mystery and impressiveness, to those whom he thought it concerned. Certain members of the Committee unwisely thought themselves aggrieved by the proceeding of the Chief Commissioner, and still more unwisely put up Lord Robert Montagu to make known their grievance. Two pretty little scenes in the House of Commons have resulted—scenes that may be summed up in Lord Palmerston's polite intimation to Lord Robert that he had found a mare's nest.

But this amusing episode must not be allowed to divert attention from the serious business out of which it arose. The letter of "A West Londoner" awoke the public to the discovery that the Duke of Buccleuch had prevailed upon the Committee to recommend that the embankment should virtually cease at Whitehall-stairs; only a footway being permitted from that point up to Westminster-bridge. As the effect of such a divergence from the Government plan would be to throw upon Whitehall and Parliament-street a heavy addition to the carriage traffic by which that thoroughfare is now overburdened, and to compel a considerable detour from the straight line to Palace-yard, there should be some strong reason for its adoption. But there is absolutely no better reason than this. The Duke objects to the passing of carriages under the windows of Montagu House. He frankly avows that whatever the amount of public convenience involved, he shall persevere in his opposition to such an intrusion, as he deems it, upon his privacy. We may as well admit, at once, that there will be an

intrusion. Montagu House, with Whitehall-gardens on the east of it, and Richmond-terrace on the west, stand upon a plateau considerably elevated above the level of the river. They have also a river frontage of trees and garden, and are thus screened from the offensive sights and sounds with which the Thames abounds in these parts, without losing the pleasant view of its tidal waters and midstream traffic. Montagu House is especially well situated in this respect, and having been just rebuilt, in a sumptuous style of Scotch Gothic, any depreciation of its charms is likely to arouse the impatient displeasure of its owner. Neither wall, nor railing nor trees, singly or combined, can protect the inmates of the mansion from being overlooked by the occupants of carriages on the new roadway, without at the same time impairing the river view. The Duke is, therefore, to be consoled with on the proposed wrong-doing to one of his half-dozen palaces. But he has so many fellow-sufferers that the amount of condolence is not likely to be large. Who that lives in the suburbs of London, delighting in the sight of fields and trees, putting up for their sake with all the inconvenience of living out of town, is not forced to move every year or two by the restless invasion of brick, or submit to have his favourite villa "built up"? There is not a spot within ten miles of St. Paul's where a man can build a house in security from the nuisance of a row of houses shutting out the landscape on which he dotes. When the Duke complains that he might as well live in a street as on the edge of the embankment, we can only answer that the very great majority of the three millions of people in the metropolis have to live in streets, and even dukes cannot be exempt. The roadway to Westminster is an absolute requirement of public health and convenience. The Duke is, therefore, as bold a Buccleuch as any of his rude forefathers in attempting to prevent its construction; and the recommendation of the Committee shows a most unworthy preference of individual to general interests.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

THE week's news from America has fallen like a thunderbolt upon our markets, sending down the funds, and creating a spirit of wild speculation in cotton at Liverpool. This result is owing, not to any momentous military events, but to the new light thrown upon the campaign in Virginia. In the valley of the Shenandoah, across the Blue Ridge Mountains, General Jackson has escaped his Federal opponents, and returned in such force as to be able, possibly, to reconquer that fruitful region, threaten Washington, and, certainly, to prevent either Fremont, Banks, or McDowell reinforcing the main army before Richmond. General McClellan is confessedly unable to reduce the Confederate capital in the face of an army—estimated at 200,000—much more numerous than the besiegers, full of resources, and handled by experienced and enterprising commanders. The successful raid upon the Federal camp, twenty miles in their rear, is a sign of great remissness or weakness on the part of the Unionists, and an indication of the inconvenience of holding a position in a hostile country, where information of every movement is carried to a wakeful enemy. The Federals, moreover, suffer a disadvantage from their forces being divided by the swollen Chickahominy, and from the advance of the hot season. It is not surprising, therefore, that McClellan urgently demands reinforcements, and that Mr. Stanton is about to make yet another call upon the State governors for additional troops.

In the West, also, the progress of the Federal armies has been arrested. Beauregard is at Okaloona with a force of 80,000 men to prevent the advance of the Federals south of Corinth; Vicksburg on the Mississippi still holds out; and General Kirby Smith threatens to carry the war back again into Tennessee, and, relying upon the Confederate sympathies of the population, is said to be marching from Knoxville across the mountains upon Nashville. It is now said that the Federals will form a defensive line from Corinth to Memphis, and abandon their aggressive policy in the West during the summer months. The conquest of the Southern States cannot, therefore, be undertaken before the autumn.

Under these untoward circumstances, the North is growing increasingly anti-slavery in its sympathies. Opinion has been generally in favour of a restoration of the Union as it was, and the advocates of emancipation have been but a small, though influential minority. Still, they have been able to obtain the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, the prohibition of the "domestic institution" in the territories, the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, the freedom of all fugitive negroes who

have sought refuge in the Federal lines, and a Government veto upon Governor Stanley's attempt to close the coloured schools in North Carolina and return fugitive negroes to their masters. The House of Representatives have also just taken another and very important step in advance by passing a bill confiscating the slaves of rebels—a proposal which has been again and again defeated in Congress. Though President Lincoln's scheme of emancipation with compensation has as yet met with little favour in the Border States, Missouri, which has already since 1860 lost half her slaves by flight and removal to the South, has, by the voice of her State Convention, affirmed that the proposition is "entitled to respectful consideration," and while that assembly "does not feel authorised as a body to take action in respect to this grave and delicate question of private rights and public policy, they desire cordially to recognise as well the generous spirit displayed by the government of the United States as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and restore peace and order in this State." In a word, without rejecting the President's offer, they throw the responsibility of emancipation upon their constituents.

The continuance of this sanguinary conflict, however much it may be deplored, is working towards emancipation. In the Border States the exigencies of the times and social changes are concurrently helping to a solution of the problem, and whatever circumstances may arise, slavery cannot in those vast and intermediate regions again hold up its head. The accursed system is dying out. In the South it is at present intact. The signal and speedy success of the Federals would preserve slavery as an institution recognised by the American Union, and the North would be only too glad to receive back the South on its own conditions. Providence would appear to be otherwise ordering the course of events. The Confederates will listen to no terms of re-admission. The people, as well as the rulers of the Confederate States—witness the condition of New Orleans, Memphis, and Norfolk—are entirely alienated from their Northern foes. There is now no illusion on this point. But rather than be thwarted in their resolve to restore the Union, the Federals are making up their minds to play their last card—a war of emancipation. The growth of anti-slavery feeling in the Northern States is thus described by "An English Traveller" in a recent letter to the *Spectator*:—"The sullen hostility of the reconquered slave States has done much to awaken the North to a suspicion that slavery is inevitably antagonistic to the Union. Let it be clearly seen that the Confederacy of slave-holders will sooner hope against hope, and risk anything, before they return to the Union, and then the suspicion will grow into a conviction. The changed language of official people is growing ominous for slavery. Governor Andrew Johnson, who went down to Tennessee to make everything pleasant, and assure the people that the Peculiar Institution was as safe under the Union as outside of it, is beginning to find out that his protestations have been in vain. He already begins to warn the slaveholders that, after all, they are only some thirty odd thousand in a State of 800,000, and that if they try the patience of the Government too long the interests of the few must be sacrificed to those of the many. So if there should have to be a summer campaign; if, after the loss of New Orleans and the Mississippi and Richmond, the Confederacy still refuses to die decently; if a period of forced inaction should come, when there can be no more victories to soothe the popular indignation, then it will go hard with the prospects of slavery. If the South were wise they would not lose an hour in securing the best terms they can. A little time longer, and there will be no place left for repentance."

Much as our manufacturing population suffer from the continuance of the civil war in America, a review of the circumstances of the struggle fully justifies the refusal of our government, repeated in the House of Commons last Friday, to mediate between the belligerents. As the New York correspondent of the *Times* clearly shows, the defeat of McClellan would be of no real advantage to the Confederates. "It would but prolong the agony of the contest, and cause such an uprising of the excited Northern people as would place at the disposal of the Federal Government any number of men it chose to ask for. The South, unless it enrolls and arms its slaves, an ultimatum of hard necessity, on which it looks with alarm and repugnance, is not in a position to raise an extra 100,000 men for any emergency whatever; while the North—vast as its armies already are—can double or treble them in case of need, and will do so at a word from the President rather than stop short in the work it has commenced."

Any attempt at the recognition of the South, even should victory smile upon the Confederate arms at Richmond, "would awaken such a spirit of vengeance as would be ominous of a more dreadful war than France or England would care to engage in for interests so remote or advantages so problematical." We must leave them to fight out the contest, assured that if it be prolonged, the doom of slavery will be most effectually sealed.

THE ORDER OF FLAGELLANTS.

Of the religious order (if it be an order) thus designated—of those who daily scourge the flesh, whether as an expiation of sin or as a means of virtue—we do not pretend to know more than is known to everybody, nor is it of them that we intend to speak. The order respecting which we are about to make a few passing observations is not ecclesiastical, nor is it restricted to a few individuals here and there. It belongs to the moral world, and it embraces mankind. Self-torture is a universal practice. More than half our misery is the direct result of our own choice. Life would be a much happier thing than it is with every one of us, could we but forego that baneful prerogative by the exercise of which we make ourselves wretched. We are told by the highest authority, and we know by sad experience, that "man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards." But of the vast majority of men it may be truly said that the troubles to which they are born, and which come to them as an inheritance, are both few and light, as compared with those which they make for themselves. Never are we lashed with greater frequency or severity than when the whip is wielded by our own hands.

It seems to be mercifully arranged that people who have a heavy pressure of real trouble are least given to afflict themselves. To some extent, no doubt, they to whom sorrow is a daily companion are foolish enough to run in its way when they might easily avoid it—but, on the whole, they oftener walk alongside of hope. Real mourners, to whom pain and grief have become habitual, are quicker in the discovery and far more inclined to the appreciation of small patches of sunshine in the pathway of life than are they whose external lot has been almost uniformly free from disquieting circumstances. There are exceptions, of course; but not more than suffice, we believe, to prove the rule. Amongst the most cheerfully-disposed persons we have met with—the calmest, the least irritable, the happiest in temper—nearly all have carried a huge and irremovable burden of woe, often physical, but occasionally domestic or social. In part, we imagine, they must have so accommodated themselves to their load as to be far less sensible than others might be to its weight—all the powers of endurance having been strengthened by constant exercise. But their equanimity is also derived in part from being constantly on the look-out for alleviations. An hour or two's sound slumber every other night is accepted with a truer, keener, fuller enjoyment of the blessing, by those whose nights are commonly seasons of suffering and restlessness, and is looked forward to with more eager hope, than a full measure of undisturbed repose by such as are in vigorous health. And, in like manner, minor comforts, as we are too apt to think them, assume a greatly extended breadth in the eyes of those who have been called to traverse large tracks of gloomy experience. Their thoughts are more intent upon searching for them than upon noting the privations or pains to which they are accustomed, and it would seem as if they were less dolefully affected by the long distances of sadness over which they pass, than moved to hope and joy by the brief and occasional glimpses they get of relief and rest. It is not amongst them that we shall find the flagellants.

The somewhat large class of idlers are, to a man, self-scourgers. Wheresoever there is a human being with nothing to do, there you will see a bare back, a knotted whip in hand, and bleeding wheels. Half that man's life is passed in scourging himself. What else can the poor creature do? Human nature has been constituted to wage constant battle with all that would either deteriorate its powers or retard its progress, and whenever the instinct of combativeness is deprived of a legitimate sphere for putting out its strength, it invariably turns in upon itself. The gastric juice, we are told, when it has no dead matter upon which to expend its strength as a solvent, attacks the coats of the living stomach that contains it—and so the energies that are given to us wherewith to resist and master evil, if customarily left unemployed, will assail the mind itself and worry it well nigh to madness. Idle people

seem to be aware of their exposure, and hence avoid introspection and reflection as sedulously as possible. But do what they will, instinct will have its way with them as with others. They must make war upon something, even if they have themselves to become the object of attack. And, certainly, they do not ordinarily spare themselves. Any trifle will serve imagination as a whip with which to put to flight all pleasant thoughts, and under the thong of which to make genial feelings shrink and quiver. So that where, looking only at outward circumstances, you might have anticipated a continuous hum of satisfaction, breaking out every now and then into a carol of joy and gratitude, you hear nothing but the moaning of discontent, or perhaps the oburgatory croaking of a cynical temper. *Ennui* is the most cruel of tyrants. A man had better flog his skin to ribbons than deliver over his soul to the self-inflictions of *ennui*. It not only has a quality of bitterness in itself, but, in its action and influence, it turns into gall what, but for it, would be palatable and sweet.

But idlers are far from being the most numerous section of flagellants, at least in this busy country. Persons whose self-esteem has become morbidly developed constitute a still larger class than idlers, but they do not punish themselves so continuously. It is really curious to watch the means and methods of self-torture to which these people resort. They have always an established grievance against their friends, or against the public in general. They imagine that they have an undeniable claim to respectful, often to distinguishing, notice. They fancy that everybody fancies, or ought to fancy, the same thing of them. Accordingly they go about expecting from the outer and wider circle of their acquaintance the homage which they have contrived to extort from the very limited inner circle of their intimate friends. But, inasmuch as they have done nothing in particular to entitle them to demand it, of course it is not often that they receive it. Not that it is purposely withheld, for, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, it is not paid for the simple reason that, not being due, it is not supposed to be expected. But the expectant is sure to interpret the neglect as an offence perpetrated "of malice aforethought." It is either envy or spite, or a meaner passion, if a meaner there can be, that is judged to actuate the generally unconscious delinquent. He, indeed, may go on his way without the smallest inkling of the offence imputed to him. But morbid self-conceit will fasten upon it, and nurse it into a monstrous viper, and make it play vengeance with the equanimity of the injured. Meet with such a one, and you will be sure to have an outpouring of the bitter feeling engendered by a sense of wrong. The source of it all is in the man himself, not in his friends with whom he is angry, nor in society which he fiercely accuses. The whip which makes him wince was plaited by his over-estimate of his own importance. He might have been happy if he could but have been modest.

One other specimen only of the class of flagellants—for the varieties are innumerable—can we make room for, namely, the conscientious devotees of Mrs. Grundy. Woe be to the unfortunates who have tacitly or expressly pledged their troth to that widely reigning but capricious divinity! The self-inflictions which she will exact from them will exceed the bounds of rational credibility. In fact, man or woman might just as well assent to be sold in slavery, as to give in unqualified adhesion to the authority of the fascinating idol. "What will the world say to this? What will it think of that? How can its censure be avoided in the one case? How may its commendation be secured in the other?" Who is not acquainted with hundreds of individuals who lay upon the altar of this imaginary goddess some of the choicest blessings of their lot? Who is not himself conscious of the weakness and absurdity of being ruled, in too many instances, by an idea of what others will think of his proceedings, rather than by his own good sense? This is the secret of most of the extravagance which characterises our modes of living in the present day. Conventional rules or usages bid us lacerate our own peace of mind, plug up the natural sources of cheerfulness, and occasionally provoke the chidings of conscience, and we forthwith obey. And it is all to no purpose, or, at least, to that very trivial one of escaping ill-natured remarks which, when they are undeserved, are far easier to be borne than any one of the evils we accept as a means of escape from them. After all, if we could but bring ourselves to think so, and, in truth whether we can or not, the world is profoundly indifferent to what we may choose to do or say in matters that pertain exclusively to our own welfare. Mr. A., or Mrs. B., may take an impatient interest in what does not concern them, but

neither Mr. A., nor Mrs. B., nor both together, constitute the world of whose opinion we stand so much in awe. It is our own fancy which makes havoc of our independence and plays vengeance with our equanimity. We cry out under the lash which our own imagination fashions, and which our own weakness applies.

We might go on, almost *ad libitum*, through any number of variations of the same theme, and show how sometimes envy takes the scourge in hand, sometimes jealousy, sometimes covetousness, distrust, ambition, revenge—and how, in each case, we suffer under inflictions for which nobody but ourselves is responsible. Men, in general, appear to have a notion that they "do right to be angry" even when the misery caused by their anger falls exclusively upon themselves. It is a dire misapprehension. Distress is no virtue—on the contrary, virtue generally requires us to fight it off, if possible. Chastisement, like death, is appointed for all men—but neither ought to be self-inflicted. The moral heresy is as mischievous as the ecclesiastical which it resembles. As no man is justified in "hating his own flesh," so no man is warranted in voluntarily wounding his own susceptibilities. We are to bear with resignation the load imposed upon us, not to make up a load for our own backs. We shall probably see this clearly enough some day, and wonder at our folly in torturing our own feelings—meanwhile, and until a more vigorous faith rescues us from our own tyrannical perversity, we shall most of us, in spite of the loud protests of reason, persist in belonging to the class of Flagellants.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is impossible to spend a day in the Exhibition without hearing some elegant pleasure-taker tell of the superiority or inferiority of this Exhibition to that of 1851. Yet how rarely is there any rational meaning in these observations. What is it to us, when we reach the highest ground of criticism, whether the arrangement of the one far surpassed the other, or whether in this respect, when handed over to the public, they were both perfect, or both defective? It is important, doubtless, and very important, that good taste should distinguish an Art Exhibition; but there is higher ground for us than this if we would aspire to be more than "men-milliners" in this great school. Does the human race exhibit marks of its progress in 1862 as compared with 1851? As a nation we have thrown out a challenge to all other nations to meet us here with their best productions—and magnificently has the challenge been answered. They have, in most cases, done "their best," in the face of many difficulties which Englishmen, being on the spot, had not to encounter; and the result is a world's fair, marking the progress of the last decade of years.

Now the Englishman who can understand correctly the highest objects of an International Exhibition will be pleased to observe that Englishmen have upon the whole much closer competition in this year 1862 than they had in 1851, even in ponderous machinery. And, though the channel which foreigners must bridge before they can stand on equal ground with the British workman is wide and difficult to cross, there is sufficient to show that a noble rivalry for place at the head of civilising nations has gone on with a spirit worthy of human destiny. In machinery for steam power the French have answered our challenge well, and in light productions we have a counter-challenge to prove that British Art has learned the nicety and delicacy and even tastefulness of design which foreign nations could exhibit. If, in conversation with a Frenchman, we point to elegant works in the British department, we are often reminded—sometimes inaccurately—that French workmen have been employed there; and probably if the same rule were applied to foreign manufacture we should find that British workmen had more than assisted in the production. What of that if the naturalisation of any Art has been accomplished on a soil different from that whereon it was cradled? What is it to us, or to Frenchmen, which nation it was that planted silk-manufacture at Spitalfields, or set up the first forge-bellows at Toulon, or laid down the smooth line and ran the locomotive from Paris to Boulogne? Each nation is richer for borrowing from its neighbour, and the world is richer and men are happier for every such exchange. This, in one sense, is a much controverted opinion we admit. It would seem as if we were designed to exchange productions rather than the means of production. Yet this, if taken as an argument for a monopoly of any art, must surely evince shallowness of thought. Nothing can be more absurd than an attempt to retard or prevent what in the order of nature must come to pass. These are causes which alone can operate to secure an exchange of commodities without at the same time exchanging, or making staple to all nations the art that produced them. These have not, however, any connexion with monopoly or exclusiveness. In ordinary life we know how difficult it is for a young tradesman to compete with an established one unless he can command the means of bidding higher for labour, in any of its representative forms, than his rival can. Yet this represents in only a very limited degree the difficulty of one

nation overtaking the perfected art of another nation. You cannot long possess secrets of manufacture, but you can secure excellency of manufacture—perfection of workmanship, and thus outbid the world in the world's market. This was the gallant challenge of England when she became a free-trade nation; this was her challenge in the Exhibition of 1851—this is her challenge in the Exhibition of 1862. It is English confidence in English skill and enterprise, and, higher still, in the destiny of men and the eternal and unchangeable laws of Almighty God. It is a noble challenge: Meet us, conquer us if you can; we are all one family, aiding, perhaps without knowing it, the purposes of Eternal Love. Who cares about the blunders of Captain Fowke, or of the Royal Commissioners or their subordinates, when this is considered? All else is petty and unimportant; this it is that makes a man's heart swell within him as he stands and thinks amongst the treasures of this Exhibition.

Foremost, however, among all other departments in interest to Englishmen are those of the British colonies. The men who filled these with the fruit of their industry are not our cousins, but our brothers, separated from us by space and by nothing more. What, therefore, is their position at the present time as compared with that which they occupied in 1851? Beyond all question, the colonial products now exhibited evince that British history for the last ten years will contain one continued story of colonial progress. The enterprise of the nation has sought and found fields of labour; and from these fields of labour has come richness of manufacture as well as abundance and excellency of raw agricultural produce. We have already described in general terms the contents of the Australian Courts, and must for the present reserve any remarks we may have to make on our other important dependencies, including our North American provinces, India, Ceylon, the Ionian Islands, the West Indies, &c. The articles of English and general manufacture are well worthy of a few more observations.

The Eastern Annexe is very rich, but it does not by any means attract the attention it merits. Yet here the agriculturist, and the housewife who studies to economise house labour, make their way, and find sufficient to render the visit pleasurable, if not very valuable. The housewife takes her stand where Ellis of Grantham, and Bradford of Fleet-street, and Hargreaves of Manchester, &c., exhibit the wonders of Washing-machines. The first of these (Mr. Ellis) exhibits what he calls a working-man's washing machine, at 30s. though it is not, when we remember, to be found in this annexe, but in the Hardware department. The farmer finds himself caught by the button at every turn. There are Boby's Corn-screens &c., and Garrett and Sons exhibiting almost everything that farmers have heretofore been used to having plain and simple now elaborate, and marked by great mechanical contrivance, and we dare say great efficiency. Then there are other gentlemen—such as Tye of Lincoln, Sampson and Jewell of Jersey, Tennant and Co., of Edinburgh, who put in a claim to compete with Garrett. These, however, are merely names; the facts must be seen, and when seen, and examined, the Agriculturist will have a pretty clear conception of the means now offered to him for tilling the soil and preparing its produce for the market. We might have filled one paper with the names alone of exhibitors (many of them foreigners) in Agricultural implements; but as that course would not be of any great value to the reader, we simply take three names, "hap-hazard," from the list. We were surprised to find that the closest observers of steam agricultural implements, and of agricultural implements generally, were Frenchmen. Steam-ploughs, traction-engines, thrashing-machines, hay and straw cutters, harrows, drags, rakes, &c., seem to have a charm for our neighbours. A great variety of carts, waggons, &c., some of them of excellent quality, may be found in this department. Perhaps there is no branch of mechanical labour that longer withstood the encroachments of new ideas than that of the cartwright. The "stock" phrase among ash shavings, spokes, felloes, shafts, &c., was—"We make things substantial, sir; we leave our work behind us when we tumble into our last bed in the churchyard." And all this was true enough, as farmers and carters could be found in any number to testify. But when high farming, and subsoil drainage began to be talked of, "substantial" carts also appeared with claims to beauty as well as strength. And now the cartwright, always the most substantial of mortals, puts in a claim to elegance also, and has his claim allowed. The firm of Crosskill, Beverley, will perhaps stand among the foremost, but only "among" the foremost; for there are excellent specimens of this branch of workmanship on all hands.

Messrs. Neighbour and Sons, London, exhibit their plan for taking honey without destroying bees. This appears much admired and closely examined. What Messrs. Neighbour call their "Observatory Hive" will commend itself to many persons, as affording the much-coveted opportunity for spying into the camp of the queen bee. We noticed with pleasure Ferrabee's Lawn-mowers, and the Brick and Tile machines of Messrs. Page and Co., of Bedford. Messrs. Woodruff, Buxton, exhibit some beautiful work in tables, &c.; one of the south Australian Malachite is very fine. Indeed the eastern annexe is throughout replete with beauty and interest. The ordinary visitor will find there much to admire, and the mechanic will find abundant material for, study, and a host of excellent articles to improve upon—if he can.

The attendance at the Exhibition continues to be about the same as last week. On Thursday there

were 62,840 persons present; on Friday (half-crown) 27,775; on Saturday (half-crown) 30,778; Monday, 58,636. Amongst the distinguished visitors have been Prince Napoleon and the Princes Louis Henry and William with the Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. LEIFCHILD.

The Rev. Dr. Leifchild, so well known as one of the most eminent preachers of the Independent denomination, and pastor of Craven Chapel, Regent-street, died on Monday last, in the eighty-third year of his age. It was our sad lot recently to record the death of Mr. Edward Swaine, and now has followed him to the world above the zealous and venerable pastor with whom for so many years he cordially co-operated. His death was, we are informed, gradual, peaceful, and truly that of a Christian minister. We have not time to furnish full particulars of the active life of the late pastor of Craven Chapel, but the following sketch from the *Daily News* embraces the leading characteristics of the man and his career:—

He was (with one exception) the oldest minister of his denomination, and has been before the public for about half a century. For more than twenty years he occupied a prominent position as the minister of a very large congregation assembling at Craven Chapel, near Regent-street, London. There his congregation on Sunday evenings during several years filled the spacious edifice to the doors, and must have numbered on those occasions at least two thousand persons. The more restricted religious society which Dr. Leifchild formed here, the society of regular and carefully admitted communicants, attained in time to the number of more than nine hundred persons. Nearly the whole of these were the fruits of his own ministry, and continued devotedly attached to it. In co-operation with them a debt upon the chapel of between seven and eight thousand pounds was gradually discharged without extraneous assistance, besides being liberal contributionists to the religious institutions of the Congregationalists and other bodies. Dr. Leifchild also established twelve or thirteen societies in connexion with his chapel, each having its special benevolent purpose, and all combining to benefit the vicinity and to co-operate with larger societies having similar objects.

After having given his maturest years and his ceaseless attention to the discharge of his duties at Craven Chapel, without requiring any regular pulpit assistance during the larger portion of his ministrations there, and after having served the interests of numerous religious societies by preaching in nearly every city and town in England, and occasionally even in Scotland and Ireland, Dr. Leifchild felt it desirable to have rest from his exhausting labours, and notified his intended retirement from active public life. Upon this occasion he was invited by numerous friends, comprising several from other denominations, to meet them at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. There he received a valuable and generous testimonial, in the presence of many devoted friends, and under circumstances of touching interest. Thenceforward he became only an occasional, but always a highly-esteemed and acceptable preacher.

The character of Dr. Leifchild's preaching was earnest and manly thoughtfulness, combined with a strictly logical evolution of ideas, which he commanded from the depths of his own experience, or which had been suggested to him by his profound knowledge of human nature. He possessed a remarkable and seldom-equalled power of arresting and sustaining the attention of his hearers through a lengthened train of exposition and argument, in which there was nothing said merely *ad captandum*; and he gradually rose from logically-established position to position, until he conclusively reached a climax of personal application and practical enforcement, in which he put out all his strength, mental and physical. Hearers of all kinds and of all degrees of mental cultivation were spell-bound under these applications. None but those who were personally subjected to this influence can venture to estimate it; to others mere verbal description would seem overcharged. Nevertheless, the facts that for more than twenty years he held together a vast congregation, in the midst of the various pulpit attractions and novelties of London—that he was at no time subjected to those vicissitudes of taste which more or less affect most popular preachers in the metropolis—and that he continued popular to the end of his public life, and preserved the recollection and after influence of that popularity in the minds of those who remained with him upon the earth—these facts sufficiently prove that his power and fame as a pulpit orator were established upon a sound and true foundation.

The work of Dr. Leifchild's life was oral teaching and oratorical persuasion; therefore he accomplished less in literature than he might have done as a professed orator. Yet he has given some publications of interest to the religious world, and devoted much attention to one or two volumes which will not soon be forgotten. The University of New York, in connection with these works, spontaneously bestowed on the deceased minister the title of Doctor in Divinity—an honour unexpected by the recipient, but gratifying as a token of public appreciation across the Atlantic.

We understand that Dr. Leifchild has left behind him carefully prepared notes of his public and ministerial life, including notices of several of his eminent contemporaries and friends, such as Robert Hall and John Foster. A biography of Dr. Leifchild founded upon these papers will be prepared for early publication.

THE VICTORIA FOUNTAIN.—On Saturday Miss Bardett Coutts opened a drinking fountain, which she has presented to the Victoria-park. The Hon. William Cowper, First Commissioner of Works, was present, and made a speech on the occasion.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

A discussion took place on Thursday in the French Chambers, on the subject of the Mexican expedition, the course pursued by France being vigorously attacked by M. Jules Favre, who urged that already the relations of the country with foreign powers had been compromised; that to advance would be disastrous, and that the sole course to take, compatible with the interest and honour of the country, was to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He was replied to, on behalf of the Government, by M. Billault, who went very fully into the origin of the expedition, and gave some explanations as to the withdrawal of the Spanish and English, endeavouring to show that the policy of the former was the same as that of the French. He denied that the relations of the Government with the other two Powers were compromised, and intimated that when France had conquered the country, the Mexicans would be allowed to select that Government they liked best. As to retiring from the country M. Billault said,—"Our honour is engaged, and we must avenge the insults offered to us on the departure of our allies."

The expedition to Mexico will, it is said, be detained till the autumn. It is expedient to arrive in the cold weather, and the squadron will therefore be detained at Teneriffe, unless General Lorencez should be in danger. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière returns to Mexico, and receives the command of three naval divisions—that of Mexico, that of the Antilles, and that of North America.

On Friday, after several bills had been passed in the Corps Législatif, Count de Morny, the President of the Chamber, delivered a speech, thanking the deputies for their good will. The session was then closed, the members separating with cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

Another phase has developed itself in the eternal Mirès case. The Court of Cassation has annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai, which set Mirès free. It should be explained, however, that the reversal will not affect Mirès by depriving him of his liberty or subjecting him to a new trial—it merely takes away from the Douai decision the character of a precedent to govern similar cases.

I learn in good quarters that there is a strong desire on the part of the French Government to withdraw the Mexican expedition as soon as such an event can take place with regard to the honour of the French flag.—*Post's Paris Correspondent.*

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies have agreed to the Budget, as submitted by the Ministry, by 215 against 81 votes. In reply to a question the Marquis Pepoli stated that the Italian bishops had been forbidden to proceed to Rome for the purpose of participating in political acts.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular abolishing the passport system between Italy and England.

The Princes Humbert and Amadeus of Italy arrived on the 22nd at Palermo, where they were received with the greatest enthusiasm. At the cathedral they were received by the high dignitaries of the Church, and a *Te Deum* was sung on the occasion. On the 28th Garibaldi unexpectedly appeared at Palermo also, and the city was illuminated. With the royal Princes, he was to be present at the inauguration of the National Rifle Association, at which Prince Humbert was to preside. Garibaldi has delivered a speech at Palermo, advising concord between parties and in families. He said there were three open wounds in Italy—viz., Muratist, Papal rule, and Bourbonism, against all of which the citizens of Palermo should be on their guard. He concluded by speaking in violent terms of the late meeting of prelates at Rome.

ROME.

On the 17th, the anniversary of the accession of the Pope, Cardinal Mattei, senior member of the Sacred College, presented the homage of all his colleagues to his Holiness. The Pope replied:—

I accept the good wishes of the Sacred College; like it, I am astonished at all that has been accomplished before our eyes, and I can only attribute such great things to the intercession of her who willed that her immaculate conception should be made a dogma only in our days. Having such a glorious protectress in Heaven, I can fear neither for the present nor for the future of the Church. Yes, we shall triumph over all our enemies; I do not say I merely think so; I am assured of it.

HESSIE CASSEL.

A Ministerial decree, dated the 24th instant, has been published to-day, ordering the election for the Diet to take place in conformity with the electoral law of the 5th April, 1849. The new Ministry, which is thoroughly Austrian, excites much distrust. The advance of Prussian troops has been stopped.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

La Presse has the following:—"The conflagrations in Russia are spreading from St. Petersburg to the provinces. At Tiflis, on the 16th of May, 10 houses were burnt to the ground; at Mohilew, on the 9th of June, 20 houses; at Czernichow, on the 11th of June, 44 houses, 133 shops, and a church. Conflagrations have also taken place at Novogorod and at Cronstadt. Terror prevails at the seat of Government. The force intrusted with the care of the public safety has been increased. The houses

are closed, and no stranger is admitted. The losses at St. Petersburg are estimated at many hundred millions of roubles."

An imperial decree abolishes the Government monopoly for the sale of salt. The salt-mines belonging to the State will be sold or farmed. The tax on salt is provisionally fixed at 30 kopecks. The decree also modifies the law on the importation of salt.

At Warsaw General Lüders has been shot at with a pistol and slightly wounded in the chin, while in the Saxon Garden mineral water establishment. The perpetrator of the act had not been discovered. He has been relieved of his functions, and granted leave of absence. The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed commander of the first corps d'armée, and was immediately to leave for Warsaw.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The Turks claim two more victories in their encounters with the Montenegrins.

A despatch from Ragusa, dated the 29th inst., says:—"The march of Dervisch Pasha on Alberi has been arrested by the barricades erected by the inhabitants. The Turkish army, however, was not attacked. On his return Dervisch Pasha found a despatch from Omar Pasha, ordering him to retreat. He is now at Bazniani."

SERVIA.

The special commissioners despatched by the Porte to inquire into the recent disturbances have arrived at Belgrade. The Prince of Servia demands the evacuation of all the fortresses.

The Ambassadors of several of the Great Powers will assemble in conference at Constantinople in July next, to deliberate on the affairs of Servia.

MEXICO.

The report of General Lorencez, dated Orizaba, May 22, has been published. It gives the details of the attack on Guadalupe Puebla by the French on the 5th of May. It states that the fire of the enemy's artillery was very brisk and well directed. General Lorencez was deceived as to the importance of the fortification of Guadalupe, which was represented to him as an unimportant work. The vigour and courage of the French troops were admirable. They were, however, obliged to retreat. "Our losses," says General Lorencez, "were 15 officers killed and 20 wounded; 162 rank and file killed, and 285 wounded. Information received gives the loss of the enemy at 1,000 men. I waited on the plateau of Amozoe until the 11th May for the Mexican allies, whom I announced had the intention of joining us, but without effect, for on the morning of the 5th May General Zuloaga made an arrangement with Juarez, engaging himself to hold the army of Marquez in check while we were before Puebla. This dissipated our illusions. Our retreat was effected without interruption from the enemy."

General Lorencez confirms the account published by the French journals of the "glorious affair" of the 18th May, in which the enemy, he states, lost a flag, 1,200 prisoners, 150 killed, and 250 wounded. The health of the French troops is good, and they are in excellent spirits.

Mexican news also bring full accounts of the defeat of the French on the 5th of May at Puebla. General Zaragoza's despatch containing the details of the battle appears in full. The Mexican General renders entire credit to the bravery and impetuosity of the French troops, but describes their repulse as most complete. According to his account the French lost over 1,000 in killed and wounded. By the orders of President Juarez the Mexican troops had been forbidden to take the offensive against the French.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Some time since we reported that the British Government had practically declined the sovereignty of these islands. Colonel Smythe, R.A., was deputed to proceed to the islands to investigate the accuracy of the representations which had been urged to induce Great Britain to accept the cession, and on the 1st of May, 1861, he transmitted to the Colonial-office a full despatch. His report was adverse on nearly all points, and especially disappointing on the cotton question. The general result of Colonel Smythe's despatch has been to cause the Government to decline to receive the cession of the islands, the following letter having been addressed by the Colonial-office to the Foreign-office in September last, and which drew from Lord Russell a reply that he quite concurs that it will not be expedient to accept the sovereignty:—

Downing-street, September 7, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Russell, the copy of a letter from Colonel Smythe, together with his report on the expediency of accepting, on the part of her Majesty's Government, an offer which has been made to cede to her Majesty the sovereignty over the Fiji islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

The statements made by Colonel Smythe in his clear and interesting report, together with other considerations suggested by the native war in which this country is now menaced in New Zealand, appears to his Grace to establish conclusively the impolicy of appropriating these islands.

His Grace is of opinion that any civilised Power which may make itself responsible for the government of the Fiji islands must also be willing to incur a large and immediate expenditure, with the possibility before long of finding itself involved in native wars, and possibly disputes with other civilised countries. It would also appear very uncertain whether the welfare of the natives would not be better consulted by leaving their

civilisation to be effected by causes which are already in operation.

I have, &c.,
R. Hammond, Esq., &c. FREDERIC ROGERS.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is now positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

By telegram from Bombay we learn that Dost Mahomed's army is approaching Furrak, and that Sultan Jan is retiring to Herat.

The first loaf manufactured from wheat of the present year's growth in France has been offered to the Emperor. The wheat was grown on the farm of Arbaud, in the plains of Arles and the department of the Bouches du Rhône, and it was converted into flour at Dijon.

THE LEGITIMIST CONGRESS AT LUCERNE.—On the 24th there was a meeting of French Legitimists at Lucerne. 1,600 persons were present, including, besides the nobility, men of science and tradesmen. About 125 persons assembled every day to dinner at the Count de Chambord's. On Monday the Count and the Duchess of Parma left Lucerne. The actual number of Legitimists who assembled at Lucerne during the Count de Chambord's stay in that city is stated to have been 3,850.

ENGLISH REACTIONARIES AND FRANCIS II.—On the 14th instant a grand fête took place at the Quirinal. The ex-King Francis II., surrounded by his ministers and court, received on that day an English—or rather Irish—deputation, entrusted with the presentation to him of a sword of honour. The deputation was headed by Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen. The ex-King was greeted with cries of "Vive les Bourbons!"

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

On Thursday the Earl of AIRLIE moved for certain returns showing how the loan which Parliament authorised to be raised for expenditure on the defences of the kingdom has been appropriated and expended down to the 31st day of March, 1862. The noble earl expressed an opinion in favour of the defence of our arsenals by iron-clad ships rather than by fortifications alone, but was understood to assent to a system of defence by ships and fortifications combined. He urged that no further works should be carried on except in the case of such as were nearly completed.

Earl DE GREY and RIFON was of opinion that it would be premature to adopt the advice of the noble earl, and to abandon the works sanctioned by Parliament two years ago, in order to substitute for them armour-plated ships. As regarded a central arsenal, to which allusion had been made, that matter had been suspended for the present, but the idea had not been abandoned. The government was prepared to give the fullest information with regard to existing works, and as to their future intentions.

Lord GREY thought that if we had embarked on a wrong course in regard to these fortifications we ought not to pursue it to the detriment of the country. While he admitted the imperative necessity of measures of precaution, he doubted whether the works proposed would answer their end, or, if they did, whether the money granted for them would be sufficient, as the estimates of such works were always exceeded. By our present enormous naval and military expenditure we were preventing the development of the resources of the country and crippling our finances, and thereby diminishing the defensive power of the nation. In the present state of distress in the north of England it was the duty of Parliament to check any unnecessary increase of expenditure for defensive purposes, and the expenditure for the fortresses at Plymouth and Portsmouth seemed to him unnecessary, unless it were supposed that the invader not only had command of the land, but of the water also. If he had the latter, why should he attack these dockyards from the land side? But supposing he had not, and attacked them on the land side, how would he have sufficiently heavy guns for an attack? or whence would he derive his supplies? Before an invader would dare to expose his troops in wooden transports he must either command the Channel or have iron-plated transports—an impossible alternative, on account of expense. Thus, then, the chances of invasion were diminished; but if not, the object of an invading army would not be the capture of the dockyards, but of London. These arguments seemed to him conclusive against building these fortifications, and they were greatly strengthened by the consideration that the whole state of defence was one of transition. It was therefore most unwise to embark in an enormous expenditure, and by no means just to saddle posterity with a loan raised for the purpose of works which would probably be of no use or advantage to them.

The Duke of SOMERSET was glad to hear that Lord GREY did not wish to diminish the naval and military forces of the country, but could not understand the proposal that, because the present was a state of transition, we were to wait until our experiments had arrived at finality. He proceeded to answer in detail the general charges made by Lord GREY, and denied that the forts had exceeded their estimates either at Gosport, Portsmouth, or Alderney, and stated the conditions under which wooden ships had been and were being transformed into iron-plated vessels. Having defended the decision of the Government in regard to the vote they had taken for the completion of the forts, he pointed out the

absurdity of following the course proposed by Lord GREY in keeping works which had involved a large expenditure unfinished, and thus, as it were, leaving the door of the fort open.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE entirely concurred in the course taken by the Government, and was of opinion that the occupation of Portsmouth was absolutely necessary for the defence of Portsmouth, as it was the key of the town, and might be very properly garrisoned by the raw militia, and those of the undrilled Volunteers who could not take the field, so that the army would not, as had been represented, be shut up in these forts. He pointed out the value of such works for the defence of London, and for the assistance of our very small regular army, as they would afford a nucleus where our raw levies might be drilled at the same time as they threatened the rear and flank of the enemy.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

On Friday William Isaacs and John Preston attended at the bar, and were examined in reference to obtaining signatures to a petition relating to the East Gloucestershire Railway. They were ordered to attend again next Friday.

Subsequently, there was a discussion as to the Kertch prize-money.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked whether Mr. Edwin James would be allowed to retain his patent as one of her Majesty's counsel. The LORD CHANCELLOR said that when Mr. James was disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple that individual gave notice of appeal to the judges. The notice prevented him (the Lord Chancellor) from acting upon the order of disbarring. He had, however, been informed that the appeal was abandoned, and therefore he should at once cancel the patent.

On Monday Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the horrors of the civil war raging in America, and, while he deprecated the interference of England and France, hoped that the Americans would themselves see the necessity of putting an end to this contest.

THE GAME LAWS.

Lord BERNERS moved the second reading of the Game Law Amendment Bill, and briefly explained the improvements which the measure would make in the present law. Lord GRANVILLE objected to the bill as being much too arbitrary in its provisions, and declared that if it were passed by the House it would only make their lordships ridiculous and defeat the object they had in view. Lord DERBY supported the second reading of the bill, suggesting that the more arbitrary parts might be modified in committee. Lord Lyveden and Lord GREY and Lord Malmesbury made a few remarks. The LORD CHANCELLOR suggested that the bill should be withdrawn, and reduced within the limits which noble lords on both sides had recommended, after which it might be brought in again to-morrow. Lord BERNERS adopted the suggestion, and withdrew his motion.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INNS OF COURT.

On Wednesday, the noon sitting was taken up with the discussion of the Inns of Court Government Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Sir G. BOWYER. He objected to the irresponsible power of the benchers to deal with the cases of barristers against whom charges were made, and complained generally of the manner in which the funds of the Inns of Court were administered. Mr. COLLIER, and several other members of the legal profession, opposed the bill, and defended the privileges of the Inns of Court.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, whose case was alluded to by Sir G. Bowyer as one of the arguments for passing the bill, entered into a statement of the manner in which he had been dealt with by the benchers, and justified his conduct in regard to several of the charges which had been made against him. He placed himself in the hands of the House, leaving it to them to institute any inquiry they might think proper into the conduct of one of their members.

Mr. BOVILL, after the speech of the hon. member, felt bound to vindicate the benchers for having entered on the inquiry which was now impeached, and adduced the case on which they acted, and which was one of grave importance, as a proof that they were justified in what they had done. After what had occurred, as the hon. member held the position of a judge, as recorder of a large borough, he would ask the Government whether there was not a case for investigation on their part. He stated that the hon. gentleman having failed to obtain the degree of serjeant-at-law, and applications for the dignity of Queen's counsel having been declined, at a critical party moment that rank was conferred upon him. When he was so appointed he did not follow the usual course of sending his patent to the benchers, as a preliminary to his claim to be made a bencher being considered. There was enough in the case brought against him under ordinary circumstances to have justified his being disbarred; yet, giving him the benefit of any doubt in the evidence, the benchers only gave a verdict of not proved, accompanying it by a censure; and if the hon. gentleman was dissatisfied, an appeal to the judges was open to him. That was the proper tribunal, and not an appeal to the House. He opposed the bill.

Sir G. GREY said he thought the House was at present quite incompetent to express any opinion on the personal question which had been raised. With regard to the assertion of Mr. Bovill, that Mr. Sey-

mour had received a silk gown at a critical party moment from the present government, he felt bound, on the part of the late Lord Campbell, as a member of the government, to deny such an imputation; and in fact, at the date of the appointment, no political crisis was impending, even if such base motives could have influenced Lord Campbell. As to farther inquiry, he thought that an appeal to the judges, and not to the House, was the proper course.

The second reading was negatived, Sir G. Bowyer having announced his intention of withdrawing the bill, and introducing another.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, on the motion of Colonel W. Patten, a select committee was appointed to revise the standing orders of the House relating to private business.

In answer to Colonel Sykes, Mr. LAYARD said he had no information as to whether arms, ammunition, or stores, had been supplied to the Chinese government up to 28th April last, but it was intended to sell such articles to the Chinese at cost price.

The House then went into committee on the Transfer of Land Bill, commencing with clause 14. After a considerable number of clauses were gone through, progress was reported. The House afterwards went into committee on the Declaration of Title Bill, and several clauses were passed.

The Companies Bill, as amended, was considered. The Petroleum Bill and the Harbours Transfer Bill passed through committee.

The House was counted out at five minutes past eight.

On Friday, the House of Commons had a morning sitting, which was wholly taken up with the discussion in committee of the Irish Poor Law Relief Bill.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

At the evening sitting there was a rather amusing conversation in respect to the Thames Embankment Bill. Mr. COWPER, in answer to a question from Mr. Ker Seymour, said he proposed to go on with the bill on Monday night. Against this Lord Robert Montagu protested, and then went on to complain that the decision of the select committee on the bill as to the stoppage of the carriage-road at Whitehall-stairs had been commented on by the press. After enlarging on the honourable understanding which he said existed among members of select committees not to make public the evidence taken, he alluded to a letter which had been addressed by Mr. Cowper to one Mr. Higgins, for the use of the *Times*, and which had been delivered to another Mr. Higgins in mistake. That letter contained some information as to the evidence which had been taken, and Lord Robert appeared to think that there was some connexion between it and the comments which had been made by the press upon the decision of the committee. This brought up Mr. COWPER, who said that, finding the "taller Mr. Higgins" had rather incorrect impressions as to the evidence which had been taken, when the labours of the committee were ended, he sent to him some of the evidence which had been given in order that the public might not be misinformed about the matter. Hon. members wishing to know why he had written to Mr. Higgins particularly, he explained that he should have done the same to any other gentleman who desired to be correctly informed on the matter. He added that he did not believe he had done anything wrong; but, if he had, he was sorry for it. Mr. HORSMAN followed, and put various questions to Mr. Cowper as to the information he had given to Mr. Higgins. Quoting certain words, he asked did they form part of the information given. He hoped they did not, because they were utterly devoid of truth. He condemned the course taken by the right hon. gentleman in giving any information to Mr. Higgins, and protested against the bill being proceeded with on Monday. The discussion was continued for some time longer, and eventually Lord PALMERSTON fixed Thursday next as the day upon which the bill should be taken.

RESERVED CAPTAINS.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir J. HAY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of the reserved captains of her Majesty's navy. The motion was seconded by Admiral Walcott. Lord C. PAGET said the case had been most carefully considered by the Admiralty and the law officers, and appealed to Sir J. Hay not to press his motion. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 108 to 92.

EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. BUXTON called attention to the amount of European force maintained in India. The number of European troops abroad and at home, in the pay of the Indian Government, was 84,327, which was 5,000 more than had been recommended by the commission on the Indian army. On what ground, he asked, was so large a force maintained? There was no enemy from whom an attack could be apprehended except within our own borders.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, Lord STANLEY protested against the general conclusion that in the present condition of India there was no danger from without, nor any internal danger. The borders of the British territories was liable to disturbances from barbarous tribes, and it was idle to suppose that it was free from all risk of internal disorder.

Sir CHARLES WOOD said the question was what was an adequate force, and this question was best decided by the Government in India. The number of European troops in India last year was 71,000 men,

which was less than the Indian Government thought necessary. Additions had since been made, but below the minimum required, and not a man more would be sent out than could be helped.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Sir F. GOLDSMID called attention to the persecution of the Jews at Saratow, remarking as a plea for doing so, that an expression of sympathy in that House would have a beneficial result in Russia. He then gave a narrative of facts, occurring in 1853 and 1854, connected with the persecution.

Lord PALMERSTON, with reference to the subject mentioned by Sir F. Goldsmid, said our Ambassador had been instructed to make inquiries into the case and he had been informed that the parties in question had been subjected to the proper course of law before a competent tribunal. With regard to the treatment of Jews in Russia as a body, the present Emperor had very much relaxed the severity to which they had been exposed, and he had no doubt that his enlightened views would induce him to go still further.

THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

Mr. LAWSON called attention to the general dissatisfaction existing throughout the country regarding the laws for licensing houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors; to the necessity for their immediate revision; and to the expediency of permitting the inhabitants of any place to decide whether the common sale of such liquors shall be carried on within the locality. He appealed to evidence against the present system, and to prove its failure to produce any good effect in checking drunkenness. A plan, he observed, had taken a strong hold of the public mind, that of enabling the inhabitants of a locality, where two-thirds concurred, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors; and he proceeded to show that this plan, if carried into execution, would be effectual, and that it would be just.

Mr. K. SEYMER, after expressing his dissent from the views of Mr. Lawson, contended that, upon such a question as this, the majority had no right to control the minority; that the plan proposed would be most obnoxious class legislation; and that it would excite a fierce agitation among various interests affected by it. The temperance advocates had means at their command, he said, in the pulpit, the platform, and the press, and might avail themselves of these.

After some remarks by Mr. WHALLEY in concurrence with Mr. Lawson's opinions,

Sir G. GREY agreed that there were defects in the present system of licences, and though there was great difficulty of dealing with it, he hoped to be able to introduce a bill upon the subject. But he could not hold out a prospect of his adopting the plan proposed by Mr. Lawson, which could not be carried into effect in opposition to the feelings and habits of the people.

THE SEAT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DUFF called attention to the expediency of transferring the seat of Government in India to some place more eligible than Calcutta, upon sanitary and other grounds, combating the arguments against such a change. He suggested its removal to Poonah. Mr. GREGSON disputed most of the facts stated by Mr. Duff, and insisted upon the salubrity of Calcutta. Mr. ADAM thought Calcutta objectionable on the ground of convenience, and that no better point could be chosen than Poonah. Mr. T. G. BARING considered that no case had been made out for the removal of the capital, and pointed out objections to Poonah. The last four Governors-General of India (including Lord Canning) thought it inexpedient to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta.

The House subsequently went into committee on the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill, which underwent some material amendments.

The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Juries Bill; and, after some further business, the House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

On Monday, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hopwood, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were deeply sensible of the sufferings and privations of our manufacturing population, endured with so much heroic fortitude and patience because it was known that they were not the result of any bad legislation or any misconduct of the Government, but of circumstances over which they had no control. They would be most happy to take any step that was likely to afford relief, but any interference of the nature suggested by Mr. Hopwood (intervention, as parties or otherwise) would be likely to aggravate the evil. As to mediation and good offices in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, they would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity that afforded a prospect of success to endeavour to put an end to the civil war in America.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU AND THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

On a motion for some papers relating to the Thames embankment, Lord R. MONTAGU entered into a long explanation of the reasons why he had brought forward the name of Mr. Higgins on Friday night in connexion with the proceedings in committee. This explanation brought on contradictions from Mr. Horsman, Colonel Knox, and Sir W. Jolliffe; and Lord Palmerston summed up the whole affair by telling Lord Robert that he had found a mare's nest.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

On the order for the second reading of the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill,

Sir F. SMITH moved, as an amendment, a resolution:—

That there be laid before the House a return showing the original and every subsequent estimate for each work recommended by the Defence Commissioners; the amount of any contract for each work; what proportion of each work is completed; and what inconvenience or injury, if any, to the public service would result from the postponement of any of the projected works.

He reviewed the projects of these works, urging the enormous expenditure they would occasion, and pointing out those which, in his opinion, were not called for, and ought not to be proceeded with, citing the evidence of competent professional witnesses in support of his opinion.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Gregory, who dwelt upon the uncertainty which reigned over the whole question of defences; upon the utter inutilty of inland forts, and upon the vast expense in which these works of unreal necessity would involve the country—an expense which at this time it could ill afford. He insisted that a greater bugbear was never raised than the fear of an invasion in the face of artillery on shore and floating batteries.

Sir J. Ferguson, Mr. Kinglake, Sir M. Seymour, Captain Jervis, and Mr. Newdegate, supported the bill, and it was opposed by Mr. Baxton, Lord A. Vane, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. A. Smith. Mr. KINGLAKE expressed himself willing to be guided by the knowledge and expedience of the First Minister of the Crown; and Mr. NEWDEGATE considered that the defensibility of this country internally was much less than it had been! Sir J. HAY remarked that the question before the House was the defence of the country as a whole, whereas that referred to the Defence Commissioners was the defence of isolated points, so that their report was no guide upon the former question.

Sir G. LEWIS could not assent to the amendment. He proceeded to reply to objections offered to the proposals of the Government. As so the observation that money had been expended before it was voted, the Government had pursued, he said, the ordinary practice. It was necessary to enter into contracts, but a considerable part of the 2,000,000*l.* already voted was unexpended. As to the question of invasion, it was impossible to lay down any general principle; but it would be the extreme of rashness to deny its practicability. The House was asked to consent to the principle of a bill to carry out a plan to which it had assented. The details could be discussed in the Committee.

After a good deal more of discussion Sir MORTON Peto stated with great force some of the principal objections to the fortification scheme. Looking to France, with only two ports which we could have any reason to dread—Ocherbourg and Brest—if the vigilance, the bravery, and the ability of our fleet in past years were to be taken as a criterion, assuredly we should be able to watch those places and prevent a surprise. (Hear, hear.) There was the evidence of Sir William Armstrong to the fact that we had no gun at present which would produce any effect upon an iron-plated ship at more than 200 yards; and, therefore, they were now asked to spend a sum of money which might be absolutely thrown away. In a debate in another place, Dover had been referred to. But what was the state of the case with respect to Dover? It was this, no matter what the fortifications there, an enemy might approach, and from a distance of 1,200 yards might batter down the entire pier, and with all our broadsides, and all our entrenched camps, we should not be able to touch him. (Hear, hear.) A vessel might come even within 300 yards of the pier, and we could not prevent it. Besides, the works proposed by the bill would not diminish the necessity for floating defences. (Hear, hear.) Where, then, was the economy of these forts? Had the House no recollection of Torres Vedras, Sebastopol, and other besieged places, and did they suppose that a series of earthworks could not be constructed, if necessary, on Portdown-hill? If so why spend a quarter of a million in protecting these dockyards? Would Portsmouth and other dockyards ever be of such value in the future when we were largely resorting to private yards, as in the past? Were not the Government apportioning an undue share of money and men for the defence of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham? The places that ought to be defended in the event of war were rather the Mersey, the Clyde, and the Thames. If 80,000 or 90,000 men were placed in the forts and lines of circumvallation proposed, it would be impossible to allot the requisite number of troops to other parts of the country.

Lord PALMERSTON replied in his usual style.

Mr. OSBORNE said it was because he believed the proposed plan bad that he took exception to a great portion of it. As to invasion, he cited the opinions of two members of the present Government in 1852, who ridiculed the dread of an invasion as an ignorant and ignominious panic. And while so much was said about invasion, what were we doing with our artillery, with which the navy, the real defence of the country, was so ill-provided? If our navy was, as it was alleged, not only not on a par with, but below, that of the French, he would vote for not only putting it on a par with, but making it double the French navy.

General PREL held the Government responsible not only for their plan for the security of the country, but for its execution, and he was not willing to relieve them from the responsibility by refusing them the means of carrying it into effect.

After some further discussion, Sir F. SMITH withdrew his amendment.

When the Speaker put the question "that the bill be now read a second time" there were some

ories of "No!" The House accordingly divided when the numbers were:—

For the second reading ...	158
Against it ...	56
Majority ...	102

The bill was then read a second time, and the committee fixed for Thursday.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. ALCOCK, having obtained leave, brought in a bill for voluntary redemption of Church-rates. It was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Friday.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

THE ZAMBESI MISSION.

DEATH OF BISHOP MACKENZIE.—The first bitter fruits of the University Mission to the Zambesi have been reaped; the sad tributes to the constancy of the sacred ambition that leads the servants of God to lay down their lives for their fellow-creatures have been paid; and Bishop Mackenzie, the head and leader of the above mission, has breathed his last in the path of a solemnly-imposed and cheerfully-accepted duty; and shortly after him followed the Rev. —Burrup, a young and active minister, who was as thoroughly imbued with a missionary spirit as his chief. The bishop expired on the 31st of January, and Mr. Burrup on the 21st of February. The circumstances attending these sad events are briefly told. Expecting the arrival of the Hetty Ellen, with Miss Mackenzie and others of the mission, the bishop, in company with Mr. Burrup, left the mission station on the 3rd of January, for the Kongone mouth. They were proceeding down the river Shire from the Chebazue to the Ruu, in a canoe, when they were caught in an eddy and upset. This left them without change of clothing, food, and, most of all, medicine. The bishop had been suffering for some time from dysentery, and lying on the ground all night in his wet clothes increased it; but (according to Mr. Burrup's statement) he got rid of it, and they managed to reach the junction of the Ruu with the Shire. From this time the Bishop seemed strong, and perfectly well until the 22nd, when he showed symptoms of mental wandering, and gradually succumbed, and burst a blood-vessel, from which he died on the 21st. He was conscious that he was dying. He died on a small island on the Ruu; but the native headman would not let him be buried there, so Mr. Burrup and the Makololo carried him to the mainland, although it was then sunset, and buried him under a large tree, with his head to the west. The Makololo behaved nobly during the whole of the Bishop's illness, and their conduct from the time of their leaving the station until his death was above all praise. Mr. Burrup, exhausted by the fatigues and suffering he had undergone, was unable to proceed, but the Makololo carried him on their shoulders a distance of nearly seventy miles, back to the station, where he only arrived to die, on the 21st of February. Notwithstanding this mournful intelligence, the mission is still continued by the survivors of the party.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—From Livingstone and his party the intelligence is highly satisfactory, and the progress making by the expedition cheering. Dr. Livingstone has been joined by his wife, and appears quite at home in his favoured scene of labour. By the Gorgon, which has been cruising about in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa, Dr. Livingstone has sent some accounts of his late visit to the Makololo country. The bad treatment which the late Mr. Helmore and Mr. Price were said to have received from Sekelutu's people at Linyanti, was of course denied by the chief and his people; and Drs. Livingstone and Kirk appear to be under the impression that the disasters which attended them arose from a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Price. The property of the missionaries was still at Linyanti when Kirk and Livingstone were there, and the chief spoke slightly of Mr. Price, but said that Mr. Helmore would have got on with them very well, for he was like their old father, Dr. Livingstone.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The death of Major-General Bruce has caused great grief to her Majesty and to all the members of the Royal Family. He had discharged the onerous duties of governor of the Prince of Wales with a fidelity and kindness which had secured for him the entire confidence and sincere esteem of the Queen and of her late Consort, as well as the warm attachment of the young Prince himself. On learning the dangerous state of the General's health, the Prince of Wales left Osborne at seven o'clock on Friday morning to visit his revered friend, but arrived too late at St. James's Palace to see him alive. The deceased General caught a fever at Constantinople while he was there with the Prince of Wales, and returned home a fortnight ago. He was the brother of Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of India.

It is expected that her Majesty will again visit Windsor on the 21st of July for a few days previous to her departure to Scotland. The Queen will reside at Balmoral until the middle of September, when her Majesty intends visiting Germany. On or about the 15th of October her Majesty will again take up her residence at Windsor Castle for the winter season. —*Court Journal.*

The Viceroy of Egypt has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor, on the part of the corporation

of the city of London, to a grand banquet, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th of July.

Her Majesty has signified her intention to confer the Military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to this country.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, the Prince of Hesse, and Princess Hohenlohe, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday. On the same evening the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Osborne from the continent.

It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that Count de Flahault, Ambassador of France, will shortly relinquish his post at the Court of St. James's, and that Count de Persigny, who previously filled that high diplomatic position, will be the successor.

The Archbishops of London and York and the Bishops of London and Winchester have issued cards for a conversazione, Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, to afford foreign pastors and other religious foreigners opportunity to become acquainted with the clergy of the Church of England and lay members who take an interest in its affairs.

A movement is on foot for promoting some action of a concerted character by which the unabated confidence of the Conservative party in Mr. Disraeli's leadership shall be shown.

Miscellaneous News.

THE ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—Mr. Nissen has retired from the contest, but the voting must go on to the end of the assigned seven days. The numbers on Saturday evening were, Hugh Jones, 970, Alderman Lawrence, 929, Mr. Nissen, 312. The result of the poll will be declared to-morrow.

THE FLOOD IN THE FENS.—Engineering skill has, it is believed, effected an enduring check against the encroachments of the tide in the Middle Level of the Fens. The dam that has been constructed has been so strengthened, that it resisted, without injury, the test of the spring-tides of Friday and Saturday last. The drainage of the flooded country, and the relief of the drain itself, is to be effected by twelve great siphons, each of three feet in diameter.

CORONER FOR CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.—The nomination of candidates for the coronership of Central Middlesex is fixed for next Friday. It will take place at Portland-place, Marylebone. The polling commences on Monday next. The contest continues to excite a good deal of interest. The claims of Dr. Lankester as a scientific man and promoter of sanitary objects, has induced Lord Shaftesbury and other eminent men to give him their support. It is stated that Dr. Challice has retired from the contest, waiving all claims in favour of Dr. Lankester, and the contest now lies between the latter and Mr. Lewis, the barrister.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TO CUBA.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, to protest against the continuance of the slave-trade to Cuba, notwithstanding the treaty engagements of Spain to the contrary. Lord Brougham occupied the chair. The appearance of his lordship upon the platform was the signal for a loud and prolonged burst of cheers. There were also present Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. H. Pownall, and Mr. Alderman Hale. The noble lord, in opening the proceedings, introduced to the meeting the son of King Pepple, and proceeded to say that he had for sixty years combated the slave-trade, no longer a trade, but a crime that is still continued elsewhere. Spain, after having received half-a-million of our money to put down the traffic, continued it at Cuba, to the extent of 40,000 men annually, besides 20,000 who died on the voyage, involving an outlay of 1,000,000*l.* on this country. A memorial to Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell was adopted.

A SHOCKING MURDER was committed at Fording-bridge, in Hants, twelve miles from Salisbury, by a ticket-of-leave man. Miss Hall, aged twenty-three, the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, was found murdered on her way to church, with her Church Service on her breast and her hymn-book in her hand. The man who gave information to the police was himself arrested, a shepherd, named Garland, having asserted that he saw him shortly after the time when the murder must have been committed, wiping his boots and trousers with grass near the ditch through which the poor girl was dragged for about fifteen yards. On repairing to the place mentioned by the shepherd, traces were found of the occurrence, and, moreover, the man's (Gilbert, *alias* Philpott) clothes were found, to have been recently washed, and his stockings hanging out to dry in his garden. Gilbert has been transported once for rape, besides innumerable minor committals. It would seem that this brute criminally assaulted the unfortunate girl before he murdered her.

TAUNTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—The usual half-yearly examination has just been held at this institution. The Rev. W. Guest presided, and read the examiners' report, giving a highly-favourable account of the pupils. The rev. gentleman also made some remarks on the sanitary claims of the town and the condition of the college. Nearly 150 persons, he said, have been in this house during the last half-year, and not once has a medical man been called in for a case of sickness! I doubt whether you could find any other institution in the kingdom, containing a like number of persons, of which this could be

said. It is unusual, very gratifying, and tells a tale about the healthiness of Taunton. Let this fact be also noted. To no other town in the kingdom has the Registrar-General assigned so high a position as to Taunton. Other places he may have put at the top of his list; but to no other place whatever has he, on two years, near to one another, assigned a second place in point of sanitary condition and arrangements. You will, however, say that the *mens sana* must go along with this for a college to be successful. Let these facts then be observed. I find that during the last ten years or so—nay, most of them during the last five—nineteen boys have passed the matriculation examination at the London University, and almost all in the first class. Eight have become graduates, and four have taken honours. Some who have gone to London as medical students from this college have carried off honours in every direction, and two the M.D. degree. A gentleman, who would not like his name to transpire, but who generally renders to aspiring youths destined to the medical profession inappreciable aids, has had a very large reward in this direction. And these facts must be held to be no less gratifying to the shareholders, the parents, and, above all, to our excellent principal, than whom, in my humble judgment, there is not a kinder master or a more thorough and accurate scholar in any similar institution in the kingdom.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The great musical festival at the Crystal Palace last week terminated most satisfactorily. The miscellaneous selections performed on Wednesday illustrated the varied style and great resources of the Shakespeare of music, and the various choruses and solos of which we spoke in our notice of the rehearsal were listened to with great delight by an audience of some 15,000 persons. Great expectations were entertained of Friday's performances, and were more than fulfilled. The audience was larger by some two thousand, royalty was on that day represented by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, a much larger number of the aristocracy were present, and the claims of *Israel in Egypt* to be regarded as the most dramatic of Handel's oratorios was fully vindicated. The grand series of choruses descriptive of the plagues of Egypt, and ending with the overthrow of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea, were sung with overwhelming effects by the 4,000 choristers, and excited a marked sensation. The "Hallstone chorus" was unanimously redemanded. Mr. Sims Reeves also sung "The enemy said," with so much energy and finish that he was obliged to submit to an encore, after which he received a perfect ovation. The whole concluded with the National Anthem, followed by a hearty cheer to Mr. Costa. The festival has proved a signal success, and takes its place amongst the institutions of the country.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The following appears as an advertisement in Thursday's *Times*:—"I, Norfolk Howard, heretofore called and known by the name of Joshua Bug, late of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, now of Wakefield, in the county of York, and landlord of the Swan Tavern in the same county, do hereby give notice, that on the 20th day of this present month of June, for and on behalf of myself and heirs, lawfully begotten, I did wholly abandon the use of the surname of Bug, and assumed, took, and used, and am determined at all times hereafter, in all writings, actions, dealings, matters, and things, and upon all other occasions whatsoever, to be distinguished, to subscribe, to be called and known by the name of Norfolk Howard only. I further refer all whom it may concern to the deed poll under my hand and seal, declaring that I choose to renounce the use of the surname of Bug, and that I assume in lieu thereof the above surnames of Norfolk Howard, and also declaring my determination, upon all occasions whatsoever, to be called and distinguished exclusively by the said surnames of Norfolk Howard, duly enrolled by me in the High Court of Chancery.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1862.—NORFOLK HOWARD, late Joshua Bug."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The contrivances which are resorted to to get hold of one another's prices beforehand, by competing contractors [for railway bars] are manifold; and when they attend in person, they commonly put off the filling up of their tender till the last moment. Once a shrewd contractor found himself at the same inn with a rival who always trod close on his heels. He was followed about and cross-questioned incessantly, and gave vague answers. Within half-an-hour of the last moment he went into the coffee-room and sat himself down in a corner where his rival could not overlook him. There and then he filled up his tender, and as he rose from the table left behind him the paper on which he had blotted it. As he left the room his rival caught up the blotting-paper, and, with the exulting glee of a consciously successful rival, read off the amount backwards. "Done this time!" was his mental thought, as he filled up his own tender a dollar lower, and hastened to deposit it. To his utter surprise the next day he found that he had lost the contract, and complainingly asked his rival how it was, for he had "tendered below him."—"How did you know you were below me?"—"Because I found your blotting-paper!"—"I thought so. I left it on purpose for you, and wrote another tender in my bedroom. You had better make your own calculations next time."—*Adams' Roads and Rails.*

A slave who ran away from his master in Virginia was set to work by General Butler, and made to keep at it, much to his annoyance, which made him exclaim, "Golly, Massa Butler, dis nigger neber had to work so hard afore; guess dis chile will secede once moah."

Literature.

LADIES IN THE CARPATHIANS.*

Two ladies travelling in Germany and the Austrian Empire, seeking to benefit delicate health by change of air and scene, allowed their journey to receive a special direction to the northern part of the Carpathian chain, from the mere wish "to visit an out-of-the-way region, of which they had heard say that it was beautiful." They had seen something of the romantic passes and lovely vales of the Transylvanian branch of those mountains; but they resolved to see the Carpathians in their full grandeur, by passing from Presburg up the valley of the Vag to Schmöcks, then striking across the frontier to Cracow. They could get but very little information respecting their route: the only accessible books, whether tours or guide-books, ranging in date from 1831 to 1844. They were cautioned against difficulties in procuring conveyances, and the dangers that might arise if they did not take a courier who could speak both Slovak and German. Having assured themselves that there were good roads to Schmöcks, and that at least they could get a peasant's cart and a pair of horses at each stage to convey them to the next, they disregarded timid cautions and set forth on their journey.

It proved to be a journey in *hay-carts*. Once only had the ladies a chance of a calèche; but as it had been long used as a hen-roost, they found it less desirable than the trough-shaped peasant's cart, in which they and the driver sat in single file, with heads just nodding above the hay which enveloped their persons. Indeed, the perfect freedom of this unconventional mode of travelling, its "exemption from all worries of noise, crowd and bustle," rendered it, notwithstanding its inelegancies, thoroughly delightful to quiet, thoughtful ladies; and they protest that they have set down in this record of their journey each and every inconvenience that they suffered, that others may see how practicable and pleasant is such a tour. There was a little accident of "sousing their clothes" by crossing a river at the wrong part of the ford; but otherwise, they say, they had "never been so well in health, so little affected by fatigue, and never so free from chills, catarrhs, and 'screws,' as during this fortunate journey in hay-carts."

In reading what the younger of these ladies has here written, we are struck with the large amount of historical narrative which she has introduced. At first it seems as if she had "read up" for her book-making, and somewhat overlaid her story. But when it is remembered how little is known to English people of the country, its races, and its history,—how totally unknown to most, save by some vague impressions produced by the revolution news of 1848,—there is really reason to be grateful for the author's careful and minute information about Slovakia, Galicia, and Lodomeria; about political Magyarism, so exacting and arrogant in its demand to Magyarise the Hungary of which it is so far from the whole; about the Saxons of the Zips; and about the Pan Slavism which preaches to eighty-seven millions of Slavs, of differing nationalities, peopling more than half Europe, a Gospel of Slavonic union, domination, and aggrandisement. But it is not into such fields that we can intelligibly or enjoyably follow the writer, in a brief notice of her book.

It is a very quiet story that is told. The most amusing incidents of the journey were not exciting. The descriptions of scenery are not very individual or brightly distinct. Of mountaineering there is none in the proper sense: and of the Carpathians we do not feel to know their scenery better for the adventure of the ladies, but only that they may be unhesitatingly adventured and will repay the trouble. Yet there is such a sensible feeling and cheerful temper pervading the book that no one will weary of it. Occasionally, too, a snatch of local tradition, interwoven with the description of a place visited, gives entertaining variety and liveliness to the narrative.

From Presburg to Tyrnau—a town "whose many churches and convents long since won for it the name of 'Little Rome,'" and which formerly was the residence of the Hungarian primate; then onwards to Trentsin, passing the Castle of Csejta—"a dark rock, a deep valley, a deserted ruin." And a very horrible story that ruin has, which is said to be established only too certainly by legal documents.

THE LEGEND OF CSEJTA.

"Elizabeth Batory, sister to the King of Poland, and wife of a powerful Hungarian magnate, inhabited the Castle of Csejta in the year 1610. She was of a cruel and capricious disposition, and jealous of the power of her fading charms. Rouge, dyes, and what not, had long

been in daily requisition, but long in vain. One day, in a fit of rage and vexation, she struck the young attendant of her toilette with such violence as to draw blood—and behold, to her diseased fancy, the hand thus stained became whiter, plumper, in short, renewed its youth. And now Elizabeth asked herself the question, had she, by a chance blow, stumbled on the secret of the great youth-restoring elixir so long sought,—in her generation so firmly believed in? Was it possible that from a bath of 'virgin's blood' her whole body would emerge in renovated beauty? At least the experiment was worth trying. It was tried.

"A group of fair young maidens, poor, but of gentle parents, waited, according to the custom of the times, on the great lady of the district—these were to be the victims. At the foot of the rock whereon the castle stands, dwelt too old women, abjectly poor, cringing, and malignant,—these were to be the executioners. A subterranean passage led from the castle to their cottage—this was to be the scene of the crime. And now, conducted through the secret passage into the cellar of the cottage, the first poor girl has fallen a sacrifice, and the murderess has held her first blood-bath. One after another follows, and the guilt of three hundred deaths is heaped on Elizabeth's head. But at last the innocents find their avenger. A young man, whose betrothed had entered the castle and disappeared in this mysterious manner, devotes himself to follow up the track of blood. Often baffled, he was at last successful; and appearing before the Palatine, George Thurzo, at Presburg, he denounced Elizabeth in open court. No time was lost in investigating the matter, and before the murderess or her associates so much as knew that they were accused, the Palatine was upon them, and the yet warm body of a murdered girl was discovered in the cellar. The two servile hags died at the stake; but the sister of the King of Poland was sentenced only to imprisonment for life."

At Trentsin is a "Lover's Well," with its appropriate tradition, and with surrounding scenery that the author has sketched with unusual felicity in a brief passage:—

TRENTSIN.

"The views were lovely beyond description, and the joyous blast of a wild summer wind filled the landscape with boisterous life, such as Rubens gives to his hunting scenes. To the north the picture is grand and blue; high Carpathian ridges rising one behind another, and forming the stern 'clissura' from whence breaks forth the Vag. To the south the view is wide and green; fair meadows and rich woods, and the gleaming, winding river. Then, if from some high window (of the ruined castle), we gaze right down below us, the mighty walls, the steep grey rock, and at its foot the nestling town—and behold, above it all, stands the strong square tower of the Romans, still, as when first it rose over the landscape, its centre and its crown. It is said that the soldiers of Terentius named this tower after their leader, and left it—a sentinel on the outposts of civilisation—a witness of the Roman conquest."

The Valley of Szúlyó is celebrated for its rock formations, which give it a strange and romantic character. A coarse, loose sandstone, of a dirty yellow tint, is so readily influenced by wind and rain, that the rocks put on new shapes every year, yet always curious and fantastic in appearance. There was no inn at Szúlyó; which was lucky, for it permitted the ladies to see the domestic life of a parish priest.

PRIESTS AT HOME.

"We were received with great kindness, and the usual arrangement made for our convenience, i.e., the guest-chamber was placed at our disposal, and the door of communication between it and the sitting-room locked. An elderly, purpose-like woman-servant presented herself in ready attendance, and never was service more pleasantly performed, nor the parting gift more diffidently accepted, than in a priest's house. The entertainment, too, was far superior to the inns; such beautiful butter, such cream for the coffee, besides excellent hot dishes of meat and vegetable. Once, indeed, do I recollect, when we chanced to arrive late, very cold and very hungry, and had had no means of giving previous notice of our arrival, we did feel somewhat discomfited at the appearance of cold fish, dressed with vinegar, and sour wine for supper. But the next day, Whitsunday, ample amends awaited us in three excellent meals, at the chief of which, a capital dinner, the school-teachers were entertained."

"As for conversation and manners (testifying simply of our own experience), we must speak favourably of the Slovak clergy. We found them well-informed and communicative on subjects of note in their own neighbourhood, and intelligent in their interest in foreign countries; but the great thing was that they were unaffected and that they were grave. No joking, no compliments, no facetious allusions to 'the ladies,' and no inquisitiveness; we were entertained with easy hospitality, assisted in carrying out our projects, cordially invited to return, but never asked a curious question."

If we could follow our agreeable guide along the Vag, we would let her tell of its rivals to the *Cat and Mouse* of the Rhine—standing amidst far sterner and more imposing scenery—the castles of Strecno and Ovar; with the pretty legend of the gentle Sophia Vesselenyi, and the wilder tradition of the whirlpool Margita. There is an amusing hit in the account given of the little hotel at Kubin, kept by a German Jew, and praised by the ladies for its comfort and cleanliness. Supposing it possible that the reader will recall, with outraged memories, his experiences of the Rhine, the writer takes care to observe—"When first we knew them we called the Germans dirty; but since then we have made acquaintance with Hungarians and Poles, and 'it is of them we are thinking when we call the Germans clean.'"

Uneducated women, of whatever nation, are pretty much alike in habits and sympathies: as the author found out relatively to the power of Slovak women to tell a simple

story accurately or to grasp an historic date. At Arva, the daughter of the keeper of the castle pointed out a recess, small and dark, damp and low, and into which food could be introduced only through a slit in the wall, and told that it had been the prison of a bishop. Of course, the ladies asked "When, and for how long was he confined?"—and were answered, "About two years ago, and they kept him there some months." They "stood aghast" at this horror of our own day. "Impossible!" they exclaimed, and repeated their inquiry, "When?" "Before the Revolution, and they kept him there for life." The keeper arrived, and declared it all to be quite true, and that the person was Peter Varda, Archbishop of Kalocsa, and that he was shut up in that recess for five years, by order of Mathias Corvinus. That is to say, the perpetrators of this horror have been dead and gone four hundred years!—for Corvinus lived in the fifteenth century. But the Slovak woman's notion of the thing was, that it took place two years ago, before the Revolution of 1848.

The account of the Ice-cave of Dementfalva is uncommonly well-written, and we wish we could quote from it without spoiling it. What the ladies saw in crossing the mountains, which rise only to the height of some 9,000 feet, but which are often veiled in mist for weeks together, they do not tell us in further detail than fixes on our imagination a chain of pyramids, seen on a clear cold day, black pine forests in the foreground, and "bald granite heads" above and beyond. Of their troubles, in consequence of being suspected of Pan Slavistic tendencies, on the evidence of their having sojourned with a leader of that party, and written letters to various persons in different places, perhaps too much is made. The feminine authorship of the book, if not elsewhere confessed, might be inferred from certain remarks on costume (p. 132-3). Of Cracow, its buildings, its life, and its festivals, there is not much told us; but most of it is new, and told, too, in a very simple and pleasing manner. Here is a mention of popular religious feeling, that shall close our notice of the book.

PEASANT SALUTATION.

"In another feature we were reminded of the Slovak country, for here, as there, the salutation, 'Pochvalony Jesus Christus,' was exchanged between our driver and every passer-by. 'Praised be Jesus Christ,' is the Slavonic address, and its answer, 'Praised be He.' There is something touching in the sound of 'praise' proceeding from the lips of these hunger-bitten mountaineers—the same lips which utter that sorrowful proverb, 'No one has a heart for the Slovak but God.' Who can wonder that those terrible images of the Crucifixion which in full size of life make one shudder from the wayside, should be objects of adoration to the peasant of the Carpathians? Do they not tell him that his 'Jesus Christus' knows what it is to suffer?"

A book on a region so little known would be welcome, even were it less abundant in information, and poorer every way in interest, than is this pleasant record of a Carpathian tour.

THE RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF LORD BACON.*

There has been a noisy and confident Baconianism in our time, differing greatly in spirit from the modest and reverent temper of the founder of the English inductive philosophy. It may do good service both to Christianity and to scientific culture to call present attention to Bacon's attitude towards religion and revelation. The opportunity of studying his religious opinions as a whole, is afforded by an excellent compilation of passages from his works, which has been published in America and re-issued here under the editorship of Dr. Cairns. The testimony of Bacon is not now to be despised because of the assumed errors of his life and the shame that has clouded his great memory. So much has been done to lift off the worst reproaches from his name, that Dr. Cairns speaks too timidly when he says:—"It is altogether incredible that his homage to Christianity was dictated by hypocrisy or conventional usage; and therefore it retains the weight due to intellectual conviction, sincere and strong on the field of argument, though unhappily too weak in the encounter with temptation." There is surely ground for admitting that there is a deep and true moral element, and no inconsiderable presence of spiritual feeling, in Bacon's confessions of faith and utterances of practical religious thought.

Those familiar with his writings will recall his profound deference to Holy Scripture, his wise forecast of the principles and methods of a true interpretation, his full contentment with the evidences of Christianity, and his ready and humble acknowledgment of the supernatural in life and of the mystery of the Divine Will. But besides this, his doctrinal opinion was definite,

* *Thoughts on Holy Scripture.* By FRANCIS BACON, Lord Chancellor of England. Compiled by JOHN G. HALL, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fort Plain, N.Y.; with Preface by JOHN CAIRNS, D.D. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Co.

* Across the Carpathians. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

clear, orthodox; and the subjects of atonement, spiritual enlightenment and renovation, and personal holiness, are treated by him not only with Scriptural simplicity and depth, but with evident consent of his whole nature to the revealed teachings thereupon. Dr. Cairns, in his preface, justly says,—"Bacon held more strictly, in all its parts, to the scheme of Christianity usually called orthodox, than Milton, or Locke, or probably Newton,—the names usually associated with his in the highest region of English literature." And again we can quote the words of the preface with a lively sense of their truth and fitness:—"Still more striking than any formal comments or systematic disquisitions on Scripture texts and topics, is the deep and original vein of Scripture allusion which runs through all Bacon's works. This illustrative use of the Bible is equalled in splendour by the epic prose of Milton alone; while in brevity, point, and felicitous adaptation to the wide range of natural and moral science, it stands unrivalled. The grandeur, beauty, and universal applicability of the Bible, were probably never more adequately reflected in any uninspired writings; proving that the highest human genius, other things being equal, is the fittest mirror of Holy Scripture."

We do not propose to quote any passages from Bacon in illustration of these remarks; but desire to call attention to a book which we hope will be well and profitably considered by cultivated persons, and become like the "Essays" of the author, one of the volumes universally included in the first collection made by young men. The method of the work is, to arrange under several Scripture books and chapters in order, all the passages of Bacon's writings which either formally explain, allude to, or throw indirect light upon them. In some cases Bacon himself wrote direct comments on the Scripture; for the rest, the compiler has selected such texts as seemed to him appropriate. We are not sure that this is the best arrangement. We should have preferred to have only the purpose expositions of the Bible text, given in such textual order: and the remainder grouped according to their subjects. A good index of topics, however, does very much to correct any defect of the general plan of the work.

Looking over the index which refers each passage to the work of Bacon from which it has been taken, we are at once struck with two things, the large number of religious thoughts occurring in particular writings where they might not have been expected, and where only profound conviction would have introduced them, and the great body of opinion on the most important teachings of revelation, which to us, we confess, hitherto unrealised, lies in the works of this great unecclesiastical theologian. And if Bacon will not much assist those who love what he called an "artificial divinity"—divine knowledge "reduced into an art, and made round and uniform,"—he will yet give help to both strength of faith and clearness of insight, to those willing to understand the proper use of reason in religion, and content not to have a "formal whole" of that eternal thought, which being of God, and as God, "cannot have the form of a total without supplies by supposition and presumption."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bibles' Works. Vol. I. Nichols.—Dorner's Doctrine of the Person of Christ. T. and T. Clark.—Commentary on St. Luke's Gospel. Vol. I. Lancelotti. T. and T. Clark.—Gotthold's Emblems. T. and T. Clark.—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. J. H. and J. Parker.—Drew's Reasons of Faith. Bell and Daldy.—Tracts for Priests and People. Macmillan.—Marriner's Sermons. Macmillan.—The Last Judgment. A Poem. Longman.—Unwin's Modern Geography. Longman.—Central Truths. Stanford. Jackson, Walford and Co.—The Junior Clerk. E. H. odder Jackson, Walford, and Co.—Hymns by Samuel Dunn. Hamilton.—The Last Day of Our Lord's Passion. By Dr. Hanna. Edmonston and Douglas.—Men at the Helm. James Hogg and Son.—Selections from Milton's Prose Works. Heaton.—History of Independency. 2 vols. Bicentenary Edition. Snow.—Prize Essay on War. By Nicholson. A. W. Bennett.—Prize Essay on War. By Barker. A. W. Bennett.—Documents relating to the Settlement of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity of 1662. Central United Bartholomew Committee.

PAMPHLETS, &c.—Memoir of Edward Swaine. By Rev. J. Graham.—Key to Exhibition. Low and Co.—Plain Guide to Exhibition. Low and Co.—The Way which some call Heresy.—The True Reason.—Social Unity of Humanity.—Gold and the Gospel.—Craig's Advantages of Knowledge.—Two Hundred Years Ago.—What Hinders?—The Sufferings of the Church.—The Imperfection of Human Knowledge.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SAFE AND SURE.—Day by day are cases of ulcers, wounds, sores, contractions and deformities, cured by these well-esteemed remedies, after all other known means have been tried in vain. Varicose veins, and all descriptions of sores, ulcerated, and bad legs, which seem to defy the best surgical skill, succumb in a short time to the soothing, healing, and purifying properties of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. They operate both locally and constitutionally; they strengthen both capillaries and nerves, and regulate the circulation of the blood. The most valued testimonials are constantly received from persons whom chance directed to Holloway's safe and certain remedies, and which effected a complete cure even after the constitution seemed thoroughly broken down.

Cleanings.

The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received no less than 124 names!

Upwards of 8,000l. has been subscribed towards the proposed testimonial to Sir James Outram. The opening of the railroad between Cowes and Newport, in the Isle of Wight, has caused an influx of visitors into the latter town.

A gentleman asked a labourer if he would not have a pinch of snuff. "No," replied the latter respectfully, "my nose is not hungry."

"I never give alms to strangers," said Hunx to a poor Irishwoman. "Sure, then, your honour will never relieve an angel," was her quick reply.

Foots, on being scolded by a lady, said, "I have heard of tartar and brimstone; you are the cream of the one and the flower of the other."

Sydney Smith passing through a by-street behind St. Paul's, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses. "They will never agree," said the wit; "they argue from different premises."

An Irish postboy, having driven Sheridan a long stage during torrents of rain, the latter said to him, "Paddy, are you not very wet?" "No, please your honour, I'm very dry," was the arch reply.

A Toronto paper states that a hoop skirt for ladies has been invented. It is made with hinges in each hoop, which contract the skirt when jammed, and give out when relieved from pressure.

Miss Emily Faithfull, of the Victoria Press, has received from the Lord Chamberlain the warrant appointing her publisher and printer in ordinary to the Queen.

M. Lamiral, a member of the Society of Acclimatization, has been sent to Syria to obtain a collection of generating sponges, in order to endeavour to naturalise them on some parts of the Mediterranean coast.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Extraordinary meteorological symptoms of a favourable character presented themselves a few days ago, and, after upwards of thirty years' practical experience in meteorology, I cannot help expressing my opinion that the indications now apparent will immediately determine in fine, hot, summer weather.—*Mr. Plant in the Times.*

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—It is stated in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that a valuable sheep dog belonging to Mr. Martyn, J.P., of Murrumbidgee, having accidentally eaten of this deadly poison, a dose of arsenic was administered to abbreviate the animal's sufferings, but, strange to say, it had a contrary effect, and the dog recovered. The same peculiarity was observed on two several occasions.

Everybody knows the story of the Quaker in his gig, confronted, in a lane where it was impossible for two carriages to pass, by an obstinate fellow in a one-horse chaise. The Quaker mildly declined to back his horse—the obstinate fellow swore he would not. After an hour or so of ineffectual discussion, the man in the chaise thought to crush the Quaker into submission by taking a newspaper and calmly perusing it. "Friend," said the Quaker, "when thou hast finished thy paper, I trust thou wilt lend it to me." The man was beaten, and backed his horse without more ado.—*Saturday Review.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, June 25.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£39,670,290	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	8,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	16,920,290
		Silver Bullion ..	—
	£39,670,290		£29,670,290

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£11,034,751
Reserve ..	3,132,503	Other Securities ..	20,242,910
Public Deposits ..	9,629,594	Notes ..	9,085,985
Other Deposits ..	13,399,245	Gold & Silver Coin	889,843
Seven Day and other Bills ..	588,652		
	£41,302,904		£41,302,904

June 26, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

JUKES.—June 20, at Sandwell-villas, West Bromwich, the wife of the Rev. J. Griffith Jukes, of a daughter.

OFFOR.—June 24, at St. Thomas's-place, Hackney, Mrs. Edward Offor, of a daughter.

LANKESTER.—June 28, at No. 130, High-street, Southampton, the wife of Mr. William Goddard Lankester, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LINN-BREWIS.—June 17, at the Methodist New Connexion chapel, Hartlepool, the Rev. Andrew Linn, of Willington, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Robert Brewis, Esq., shipowner of Hartlepool.

SYMES-DAVEY.—June 18, at Paul's Meeting, Taunton, by the Rev. William Guest, Mr. Robert H. Symes, Bristol, to Selina, eldest daughter of Joseph Davey, Esq., The Lawn, Taunton.

DORMER-FITCH.—June 19, at Myddelton-road Chapel, Dalston, by the Rev. C. Dukes, Mr. C. E. Dormer, of London-terrace, Hackney-road, to Miss Clara Fitch, second daughter of Mr. William Fitch, of Hackney-terrace, South Hackney, and Old Fish-street-hill, City.

WHITFIELD-FOSTER.—June 19, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Frederic, son of Mr. Samuel Whitfield, of "Golden Hillock," to Frances Agnes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Foster, of the Pershore-road, Birmingham.

SMITH-FREDERICK.—June 19, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, by the Rev. Robert Masie, Mr. William Smith, Burbage, Leicestershire, to Miss Mary Frederick, of Atherstone, Warwickshire.

DOUGHTY-APPLEBEE.—June 19, by special license, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. G. J. Allen, Mr. John Doughty, of Todmorden, to Lydia, second daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Applebee, of Snitterfield.

EDMONDS-PETO.—June 21, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, by

the Rev. S. Eldridge, William Curtis Edmonds, bookseller, Brixton, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Peto, of Stockwell.

BURMAN-MARTIN.—June 21, at the Congregational Chapel, Tacket-street, Ipswich, by the Rev. E. Jones, Mr. John Burman, to Miss Martin, both of Ipswich, daughter of Mr. John Martin, California.

PARKER-TURNER.—June 21, at the Congregational Chapel, Louth, by the Rev. Mr. Herbert, George Methven Parker, of Woolston, Southampton, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. P. Turner, Southampton.

WOODS-CARTER.—June 22, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by license, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Thos. Woods, to Miss Mary Carter, both of that town.

ALEXANDER-MERCER.—June 24, at the Congregational Chapel, Stowmarket, by the Rev. Jonah Reeve, Mr. William Alexander, to Miss Eliza McLean Mercer, both of Glasgow, Scotland.

HALSTEAD-GOOCH.—June 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Swaffham, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Woods, Wm. Halstead, Esq., of Burnley, Lancashire, to Mary, daughter of the late George John Gooch, Esq., Pentney, Norfolk.

THOMAS-FOXWELL.—June 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev. Thomas Francis, Mr. George Thomas, to Miss Mary Foxwell, of Combe-road, fifth daughter of Mr. Joseph Foxwell, all of Wotton-under-Edge.

WAYLEN-ANSTIE.—June 25, at the new Baptist Chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. S. S. Fugh, James Waylen, Esq., of Etonhampton, Wilts, to Sarah Tomkins, second daughter of George Washington Anstie, Esq., of Park-dale, Devizes.

HODGSON-BREWIS.—June 26th, at the Congregational Church, Penrith, by the father of the bride, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, bookseller, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Brewis.

POWELL-LEWIS.—June 26, at the Baptist Temple, Newport, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Powell, of Tredegar Iron Works, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Philip Lewis, of Abergavenny.

LANDALL-HAIGH.—June 27, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, assisted by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, James Landall, Esq., Southport, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Haigh, Esq., Liverpool.

FRANKS-COCKERELL.—June 28th, at Lower Norwood, by the Rev. B. Kent, Walter James, eldest son of James Franks, Esq., of Upper Norwood, to Lavinia, second daughter of George Joseph Cockerell, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex, of Upper Sydenham-hill, Kent.

DEATHS.

LITTLE.—June 23, at Hebdon Bridge, Charlotte Susan, wife of the Rev. Joseph Little, late missionary in India, and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Roberts, of India, aged thirty-four.

SMITH.—June 24, at Romsey, Hampshire, Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow, mother of the Rev. J. Denham Smith, of Dublin, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She had maintained a holy, consistent profession as a Christian, through the course of more than half-a-century, having joined the Abbey Church in the year 1807.

LEIFCHILD.—June 29, at his residence, the Rev. John Leifchild, D.D., aged eighty-two.

ALEXANDER.—June 29, at his residence, Orwall-lodge, Ipswich, John Biddle Alexander, aged fifty.

HENDERSON.—June 30, at Argyle Cottage, Mortlake, Mrs. Henderson, widow of the late Dr. E. Henderson, of High-bury College.

CARDEW.—June 30, at Gravesend, Elizabeth Cardew, the faithful servant of the Rev. Richard Pryce, late of Coate, Oxon, aged eighty-two.

WAITE.—June 30, at Moorfield-place, Hereford, after a few days' illness, aged seventeen, Frederick Wills Waite, youngest son of Rev. J. J. Waite.

TOMKINS.—July 1, at Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol, aged six years, Charleston Cromwell, only son of Mr. Samuel Tomkins.

At the International Exhibition, in Class 2, there is shown by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, a preparation of that valuable stimulant, Quinine, in the form of wine. Dr. Hassall, as well as the "Lancet" newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. per dozen quarts.—*London Paper.*—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 30.

There was only a short quantity of English wheat on sale, but the market was well supplied with foreign. The trade has been quiet this morning, and without any change in value for English wheat. Foreign wheat was in moderate request, and maintained the prices of this day week. Flour met a steady sale, at last Monday's rates. Peas and beans were each 1s per quarter dearer. Of barley, the supply was small, and on most descriptions 6d to 1s per quarter advance was obtained. The arrivals of oats are liberal, and they were in good demand at former rates. Cargoes on the coast for orders are held at last week's prices.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 30.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, and the demand for it ruled steady, at about stationary prices. The show of home-fed beasts was only moderate as to number, and, compared with many previous weeks, there was a falling off in their weight and condition. Prime Scots, shorthorns, and crosses, commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. Middling and inferior stock, however, moved off slowly, at last Monday's currency. A few very superior beasts realised 5s; but the general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 1,950 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, 200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 250 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 40 oxen and heifers. The general quality of the sheep was only middling, but for nearly all breeds we were well supplied. Prime Downs and half-breeds commanded a steady enquiry, at very full prices—the former having realised 5s per 8lbs. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Prime Down lambs were scarce, and in fair request, at fully last week's currency, namely, 7s per 8lbs. Other breeds, however, were a dull inquiry, at the late decline in value. The arrival from Ireland comprised 170 head. Calves—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, at late prices. The top figure was 5s per 8lbs. There was only a limited inquiry for pigs, at last week's currency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Prime Southdown	4	10	5	0
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Lambs	5	0	7	0
Prime large oxen	3	11	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	8	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Neatm. porkers	4	8	4	0
Pr. coarse woolled	4	4	4	8					

Snuckling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s ea. h.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 30.

Fair supplies of meat have been on sale at these markets

to-day. Generally speaking, the demand ruled steady, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.							
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10	3 0		Small pork	4 6	4 10	
Middling ditto	3 2	3 6		Inf. mutton	3 4	3 10	
Prime large do.	3 8	3 10		Middling ditto	4 0	4 3	
Do. small do.	4 0	4 2		Prime ditto	4 4	4 6	
Large pork.	3 10	4 4		Veal	3 10	4 8	

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 1.

TEA.—There has been a limited business transacted to-day in the private market, and prices generally have been well supported.

SUGAR.—During the last few days the business done has been very moderate and in several instances prices have been slightly reduced; but in the refined market there has been rather more business, and have fully supported former quotations.

COFFEE.—The market has been steady for for good and fine descriptions of Plantation Ceylon, and prices generally have been enhanced. No material alteration can be recorded for inferior descriptions.

RICE.—There has been an average amount of business recorded in this market for East India, and the better descriptions have shown an upward tendency.

SALTPETRE.—Business has been inactive in this market, and prices have not varied to any material extent.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,713 firkins butter, and 2,181 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 14,143 casks butter, 965 bales and 133 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter during the week was but moderate, without any noticeable alteration in price. Foreign was in good demand. Best Dutch advanced 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled very firm, and the supply of fine fresh meat being barely equal to the demand, brought a further advance of 1s per cwt. Landed rates from 60s to 74s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 30.—The supply of new potatoes at these markets, both English and foreign, is seasonably good. The show, however, from Jersey and Cornwall are by no means in first-rate condition. The demand for good qualities rules steady, at our quotations. Inferior parcels, however, are very little inquired for. Last week's arrivals of foreign potatoes was 2,757 baskets from Dunkirk, 11,016 from Rotterdam, 50 from Hambro, 585 from Antwerp, and 81 from Boulogne. Essex ware, 160s to 180s, Jersey ditto 140s to 180s, Cornish 180s to 160s; foreign 120s to 160s.

WOOL, Monday, June 30.—There is an improvement in the demand for most kinds of English wool for export to the continent; but for home use the business transacted was much restricted. The supply on offer is rather extensive, nevertheless holders are not disposed to press sales, unless at full currencies.

SEEDS, Monday, June 30.—There is very little business passing in the seed market, and values of all descriptions remain unchanged. There has been some inquiry for American cloverseed, which would sell at previous prices. There was not, however, much doing in cloverseed generally, for want of offers being made freely. Canaryseed was held with firmness, and full prices were obtained. Tares were purchased for feeding purposes.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, June 28.—In flax the dealings have been to a very moderate extent, at 63s for Riga, and at 65s for Friesland. Hemp is dull, yet clean St. Petersburg may be had at 33s per ton. Jute is in fair request, at an advance of from 6s to 10s per ton on late currencies. Coir goods continue firm.

OIL, Monday, June 23.—Lined oil is steady, but by no means in active request, at 39s to 39s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape is very firm, at 42s for foreign refined, and at 47s for brown. Olive, cocconut, and palm oils move off steadily. Fish oils are much neglected. American spirits of turpentine have advanced to 90s; French do. to 88s. Common American Resin 10s 6d to 10s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, June 30.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day. Hettens 10s 6d, South Hettens 10s 6d, Haswell 10s, Lambtons 10d, Trimden Thornley 14s, Braddys 15s 6d, Reepin Grange 15s, Trimden Hartlepool 15s 6d, Tunstall 14s, Hartleys 15s, Tanfield 15s. Fresh arrivals 87, left from last day 82.—Total, 119.

TALLOW, Monday, June 30.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, and prices are well supported, P.Y.C. being quoted at 47s per cwt on the spot; and at 49s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 4d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a small private family. She teaches English, Music, French (and Singing to young children). Salary, from 20l to 25l per annum. Apply to P. R., Misses Smith, Ladies' Establishment, Broadway, Upper Plaistow, London.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION in a Christian family, to INSTRUCT TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN in the branches of English Education, with Music. Age Twenty-four. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, A. E. W., 4, Woodland-terrace, East Greenwich, Kent.

WANTED, by a LADY experienced in Tuition, a SITUATION as ENGLISH TEACHER in a genteel School, or as GOVERNESS in a family where accomplishments are taught by Masters. Has no objection to accompany a family to France or Italy. Address, stating Salary, &c., E. M., Misses Smith, Broadway, Plaistow, London.

THE PRINCIPAL of a small Select School wishes to RECEIVE a LITTLE GIRL, about six years old, as COMPANION to a LITTLE CHILD, whose parents are abroad. This will be a good opportunity for placing a Motherless Child. ONE or TWO VACANCIES for ELDER PUPILS at the close of the Midsummer recess. Address, U. E. B., Post-office, Stratford, Essex.

A THOROUGHLY DOMESTICATED WIDOW, of good Family, Member of a Christian Church, wishes to take the MANAGEMENT of a WIDOWER'S HOUSE. Having been accustomed to Tuition she can superintend the Education of Children in English and French, without accomplishments.—Or, as a COMPANION to a LADY. Has no objection to travel or go abroad. Address, stating Salary, &c., Meta, Post-office, Plaistow, Essex.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

THE GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT, 3, BROMPTON-ROW, LONDON, S.W.

RICHARD NELSON respectfully invites the attention of LADIES requiring MOURNING ATTIRE to the above Establishment. After many years' experience in this exclusive department, he possesses peculiar advantages in the Purchase of Mourning Goods, and is careful in selecting sterling fabrics; his aim being to provide a Superior Class of Apparel at a strictly moderate rate of charge. Experienced Assistants, sent to any distance with Samples or Stock.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, and MADE-UP SKIRTS, in LARGE VARIETY.
DRESSMAKING UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A CLEVER ARTISTE.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that **RICHARD LOADER and CO.** have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 316 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S

Ironmongery and Furnishing
WAREHOUSES.

A PRICED FURNISHING LIST SENT POST-FREE.

DEANE & CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser. The following are some of the prices for Ivory Handled Knives—each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Knives, per doz.	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	33 0
Dessert ditto	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	25 0
Carvers, Joint, per pair	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	8 6	9 6	11 6

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.
The best manufacture, well finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.		REERED.		KING'S.		LILY.	
	Second quality.	Best	Second	Best	Second	Best	Second	Best
Per Dozen.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Table Spoons ..	33	40	44	58	54	66	58	66
Table Forks ..	31	38	44	56	54	64	56	64
Dessert Forks ..	23	29	32	40	37	46	40	48
Dessert Spoons ..	24	30	32	42	37	48	42	50
Tea Spoons ..	14 6	18	22	26	26	32	26	32

DEANE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and priced FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post free. This List embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery, Electro-plated, Lamps, Baths, Fenders, Fire-irons, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c.

DEANE AND CO.,

LONDON-BRIDGE.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.—Great variety of Small Organs to be had on economical terms, at BISHOP and STARR'S, 250, Marylebone-road. Medial Organs of good volume and sweetness of tone, from Fifty-five Guineas, full compass.

TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL PIANOFORTE has caused a great sensation in the musical world (there never having been made so beautiful and perfect an instrument at such a very low price by the manufacturer.)

H. TOLKIEN, 27, King William-street, London-bridge.

Established Thirty years.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

CLERICAL TWEED CLOTHING—made to measure at the following prices, for cash only:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
The Complete Suit ..	52 0	63 0	80 0	85 0
Morning Coats ..	25 0	30 0	40 0	45 0
Trousers ..	16 6	21 0	26 0	30 0
Waistcoats ..	10 6	12 0	13 0	15 0
Frock and Overcoats ..	80 0	96 0	120 0	135 0

THRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters and Tailors, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers,
Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST.,
LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN" TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the Sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 28, 1835,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.		Medium Quality.		Best Quality.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	3 4	0 3	6 0	4 12	0	
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4	0 1	14 6	2 11	0	
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7	6 0	11 0	0 15	6	
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8	6 0	12 0	0 16	6	
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7	6 0	11 0	0 15	6	
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3	0 0	4 0	0 6	0	
Complete Service	4 14	6 6	18 6	9 16	6	

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

HATS 6s. EACH.

MUMMERY BROTHERS,

423, OXFORD-STREET.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION, and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long ..	22 5 0
3 feet 6 inches ..	2 10 0
4 feet ..	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches ..	3 0 0
5 feet ..	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches ..	3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY

and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaton, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 21s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 20s.; best Silketone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's Park; Chief Office: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — **COCKERELL** and Co.'s price is now 22s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty — 13, Cornhill. E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGSBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LRA and CO.'S lowest summer PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 21s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 20s.; Tanfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silketone, first-class, 20s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, High-bury, Islington, or Kingsland.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Manufactured by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. The Favourite in Families and with Dressmakers.

"This Machine ranks highest on account of elasticity, per manence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."—Report of American Institute, New York.

In addition to the ordinary stitch, it will hem (turning its own hem), make a fell seam, gather, quilt (no marking required), tuck, and bind. The same Machine will sew the finest muslin, or the thickest pilot cloth, making a stitch alike on each side of the fabric which cannot be unravelled, and is more durable than hand sewing.

Illustrated Price List Gratis.

73, Bold-street, Liverpool.



BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR. In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

As double profit is allowed upon the sale of numerous imitations, families would discourage the substitution of inferior kinds by refusing to receive any but the packages which bear BROWN and POLSON'S name in full.

INFANTS' FOOD.

"To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious."

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Manufacture, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supercedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

LETCHFORD'S PARAFFIN MATCHES.

The greatest improvement ever made in matches is LETCHFORD'S Patent for Saturating the Wood in Paraffin, instead of partly coating it with Brimstone. By this method the Match burns with a BEAUTIFUL FLAME, perfectly free from smoke or smell, in place of the poisonous gas emitted from ordinary Matches, and which makes them injurious to use. But the greatest advantage of this Patent is that the Matches are as cheap as the common sort, while they are free also from that quantity of poisonous Phosphorus used in the ordinary Match. Every Match is warranted to light, and not to be affected by damp or climate.

R. LETCHFORD and CO. will be glad of any intimation of infringement of this Patent, and Dealers are cautioned against offering such for sale.

R. LETCHFORD and CO., Wax Vesta-Manufacturers, Three Coits Lane, Bethnal-green, London.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces that generation of Worms.

As the certain restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every state of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 6d. each, by the sole wholesale agent, Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; also by most respectable Chemists.

THE ATTENTION of HOUSEKEEPERS, EMIGRANTS, COLONIAL SETTLERS, FOREIGN MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS of VESSELS, &c., is directed to the following Domestic Articles manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. The great demand for Harper Twelvetrees' Manufactured Goods in all parts of the world is a gratifying proof of their efficacy and value. Warranted to keep in all climates.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE can be used in the kitchen, parlour, or on board ship, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. It is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the best for exportation to all parts of the world. Prices: 2½, 2, 10s., and 8½ 10s. Frames on which to rook the Machines may be had at 5s. extra, if required.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER, for cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing, adapted for hard, soft, river, rain, or sea water. The cleansing properties of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder render it far superior to Soap for washing! Sold in penny packets, in 6d. and 1s. canisters, or in casks by the cwt.

A "Free Church Minister's Wife" says, "The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them, but indeed saves them, by avoiding the hard prolonged rubbing of the old method. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour."

HARPER TWELVETREES' INDIGO POWDER BLUE and LIQUID INDIGO BLUE, impart to the finest fabrics a most brilliant colour, and will be found preferable to any other Blues now made for beautifying all kinds of linen.

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH is recommended for its economical and stiffening properties, and the high finish it imparts. It is extensively used by nearly all the principal Dressers, Bleachers, Dyers, and Laundresses in the kingdom. Used also by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, and the Laundress to Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Michael Hamel, Shirt Finisher, Levere Lodge, Neilston, by Glasgow, writes:—"I have used Briggs' Starch nearly two years, and I find its quality superior to all other starches in the kingdom."

The Matron of the Penitent Females' Home, Lincoln, also says:—"It is very easy to work, saturates the fabric thoroughly, is very economical, and not only produces a high degree of stiffness, but will go twice as far as most other starches.—Yours truly, Margaret Pernet."

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING and PASTRY POWDER, for making bread without yeast, pudding, without eggs, and pastry with half the usual quantity of butter, is the strongest, purest, and best that can be made. It involves scarcely any trouble, and renders the bread far more wholesome and nutritious than when made by yeast; and a much larger quantity is obtained from the same weight of flour. It makes most delicious puddings and pies, rich tea-cakes, currant cakes, biscuits, buns, pie-crusts, Norfolk dumplings, and pancakes at little more than half-price. The lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising; and the size will be considerably increased. Sold in 1d. packets, and in 6d. and 1s. canisters.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE SCOTCH OATMEAL, for porridge, oatmeal pudding, and oat cake. Sold in packets at 1d., 2d., and 4d. each.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GOVERNMENT BLACKING cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, even if kept for years. It renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a deep, rich, permanent black, bright and beautiful. Sold in ½d. and 1d. cakes, also in bottles and tin boxes.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PURE PLUMBAGO BLACK LEAD, for polishing grates, stoves, and every description of ironwork, produces an instantaneous magic lustre, and imparts a metallic coating. Sold in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets, and in 3d., 6d., and 1s. canisters.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BRITISH FURNITURE CREAM cleans, brightens, preserves, and polishes brilliantly every description of polished furniture, pianofortes, wax cloths, papier mache and japanned or bronzed goods. Sold in 6d. and 1s. bottles.

HARPER TWELVETREES' METAL POLISHING POWDER, for cleaning and polishing shop fronts, door plates, mountings of harness, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, and every description of brass, copper, tin, and pewter articles, is the very article long wanted by families, hotel proprietors, and club-houses. Sold in 6d. and 1s., and in 14lb. and 28lb. canisters; also in penny packets.

HOOPER'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED LIQUID ANNATTO, for colouring cheese and butter, produces a beautiful golden tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole dairy of cheese or butter alike. It immediately incorporates with the cream, and is warranted to be a pure liquid of the Vegetable Annatto, and perfectly innocuous. This highly-prized article is also extensively used for dyeing silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, wood, leather, and many other articles. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the cheese-making and butter-making districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

HARPER TWELVETREES' METALLIC WRITING INKS flow freely, do not corrode the pens, are perfectly indelible, and leave a depth of colour which will not change with age or climate. Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

HARPER TWELVETREES' POISONED WHEAT is not dangerous to human life, nor to cats or dogs! As there is no risk in laying this Wheat out, it is invaluable to housekeepers for poisoning mice. Try one penny packet. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold in packets at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.

Mr. Day, stationer, Wincanton, writes:—"A customer of mine bought a Penny Packet of your Poisoned Wheat, and laid it in his cheese loft, where he found twenty dead mice two days afterwards. He also placed a portion on the floor of his dwelling-house, and the next morning he found eight mice dead, and four the following morning."

HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER has gained an unsurpassed reputation throughout the globe as the most enticing dainty ever prepared for vermin. Mice cannot resist it; they will come from their holes and follow it anywhere, eat it greedily, and die on the spot. You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A sixpenny packet is sufficient to kill 100 mice and more than sixty rats. In Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s.

"I bought a 3d. packet of your Vermin Killer, and in two nights I found thirty-five dead mice. I believe it to be a really effective article for the destruction of Vermin."—Richard Welford Allerton.

HARPER TWELVETREES' complete list will be sent by post to any address, if a directed envelope is sent to the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, and every assistance will be rendered to Shippers and Emigrants in making a selection of goods for the various markets of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

COMFORT in WALKING.—The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. They never draw the feet. Every person to whom comfort in walking is an object, or those who suffer from any tenderness of the feet, will, on trial, admit their great superiority over every other kind. Merchants and the trade supplied with the Pannus Corium by the yard or piece.

HALL and CO., Sole Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, THE NOBILITY, AND ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE, AND UNIVERSALLY HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each bottle are the words—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c., in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

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30	500	73 9 0	45	545	62
25	100	12 18 0	9	109	70

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Assuring the sum of £429,060 19 11
Producing an annual income of 14,469 1 8
[In addition to single premiums of 1,401l. 14s. 8d.]
Making the total Annual Income, after deduct-
ing 50,112l. annual abatement in premium 310,142 3 2
Total number of policies issued 24,496
Amount paid in claims by the decease of mem-
bers, from the commencement of the Insti-
tution in December, 1835 1,156,207 9 4
Amount of accumulated fund 2,047,311 15 0

The Next Division of Profits will be made up to the 20th
November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if sub-
sisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit
for the time they may have been in force.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th
of November, 1861, may be had on application, with
the Prospectus, containing illustrations of the profits for
the five years ending the 30th November, 1857, by which it
will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from
11 per cent. to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the pre-
mium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are re-
minded that the same must be paid within thirty days from
that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

June 21, 1862.

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